

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.  
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

# WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how they are to be paid.  
Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. X, NO. 35

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## KANGAROOISM IN FRANCE.

TRIPS ON THE ROCKS OF THE CLASS CONSCIOUS MOVEMENT.

Was to Have Destroyed the Parti Ouvrier Français in Fifteen Days—The Campaign of Autonomy—Joues Fight.

PARIS, FRANCE, October 23.—It is hardly necessary for me to say that everything here was in a state of confusion at the close of the International Congress and of still greater confusion after the withdrawal of the Parti Ouvrier Français from the French National Congress which immediately followed. Jaures, speaking in the name of his Intellectual Independents, and other Millerandists, confidently predicted that the Parti Ouvrier Français would be dead and buried in fifteen days. In order to make his prediction good he adopted, or rather continued with increased vigor, the anarchistic tactics of "autonomy" suggested by the ex-Aschard Aristide Briand, consisting in the formation of "autonomous groups" of middle-class and Kangarooism in every region or district of France heretofore controlled by the Parti Ouvrier Français.

His first "success" was at Bordeaux, where, by a vote of 42 to 30 the organization of the Parti Ouvrier Français declared itself in his favor. Bordeaux had long been an ill-smelling sore on the face of this party. It was there that the "unionists" a la Jaures had once combined with the Royalists and the Clericals to "break down the Radical Republic," and since then, whenever an orator of the Parti Ouvrier Français declared against compromise, he was met with a five minutes' song of "a Bordeaux" on the famous "Des Lampons." Now at last the "unionists" had expelled themselves from the Parti Ouvrier Français and the true Socialists immediately organized themselves into a faithful body.

His second "success" was at Lens, where Millerand delivered a "great speech" for the purpose of preparing the campaign of autonomy. In the neighboring cities of the Nord Department, which is one of the strongholds of the Parti Ouvrier Français, some Intellectual Independents of the Nord, who had long been in the Parti Ouvrier Français, firstly because they could not do otherwise, and secondly, for what there was in it, had the control of one or two papers, which they now used to no impression and derisively the Parti Ouvrier Français invited Jaures to Lille to debate with Jules Guesde, thus guaranteeing to him a physical security which the temper of the people seemed to render quite uncertain, for the terrible reception once given to the pure and simple Faberist at Roubaix was still remembered. (This oratorical tournament between Jaures and Guesde has not yet taken place.)

Jaures had not killed the Parti Ouvrier Français in fifteen days. He then changed his tone in the "Petite République." "No one," he said "could think of effecting the desirable unity without the co-operation of the great Parti Ouvrier Français and on one thought or could think of destroying that greatest of great parties." He claimed to have been misunderstood. The "autonomous" bodies which it was intended to organize had to other object than to permit all the Socialists, agreed on fundamental principles, but differing somewhat on tactical questions, to express their views within the party, it being understood that the minority would "honestly" submit to the decisions of the majority.

In the mean time the shaky portion of the Blanquist had recovered its backbone. Because of that shaky portion, Vaillant had not withdrawn from the National Congress. He wanted, if possible, to take all his forces with him, on the day, obviously coming, when a reorganization of the Social-Revolutionary army would have to take place. On October 22, the following Declaration was published:

**DECLARATION.**  
The Administrative Commission of the Social-Revolutionary Party (Blanquists), the National Committee of the Parti Ouvrier Français, and the Secretariat of the Communist Alliance, at a joint meeting held on Sunday, October 21, have agreed upon the following declaration:

"More determined than ever to maintain the co-operation of efforts in which they have been united since the manifesto of July, 1899, the above-named organizations reassert their fraternal union.  
"Having respectively performed their duty at Wagram Hall and Vanter Hall and struggled to maintain in their integrity the Socialist Doctrine and the Socialist Party against all ministerial and bourgeois combinations, it remains for us to continue this work by preparing the unification of the party upon its revolutionary class basis, leaving outside all the elements foreign to it.

"For this purpose and in accordance with the resolution presented by Vaillant at Wagram Hall and adopted on the very same day at Vanter Hall, the above-named bodies have constituted themselves into a commission for the unification of the Social-Revolutionary forces, which, before any national congress can be held under the indispensable conditions of sincerity and honesty shall be referred for study to

## THE CAT CAME BACK.

The "Volkszeitung Corporation" Again Hit With Its Boomerang.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The Court of Appeals handed down a decision this afternoon in the case of the Volkszeitung Corporation against the executive members of the Socialist Labor Party. The decision affirmed by the Supreme Court, which was affirmed by the Appellate Division, and which decision fined Henry Kuhn, Lucien Sanial, Patrick Murphy and John J. Kinneally \$250 each for an alleged violation of an injunction order, or imprisonment until paid. The injunction order was obtained by the Volkszeitung Corporation restraining the publication of "The People." The Court of Appeals holds with the defendants, who made the appeal, that Judge Truax had no right to fine the defendants more than \$250 in the aggregate, instead of \$1000, and modified the order against the defendants accordingly with costs to the appellants. The Volkszeitung Corporation will have to pay the costs of this appeal, which amount to \$400.

N. B.—Next Saturday the Volkszeitung Corporation will have to pay over \$200 in costs granted by the Appellate Division on reversing another order in the same action, as announced in the issue of the DAILY PEOPLE of November 14. Still another order had been previously reversed by the Appellate Division with costs against the Volkszeitung Corporation amounting to over \$250, as announced last June. Thus the Corporation is paying dearly for the stupidity and malice of its President, Mr. Johann Nagle, and his fellow stupid on the Board of Directors. These gentlemen tried to pluck the Socialist Labor Party; they failed ignominiously; and now the body, whose interests they are supposed to safeguard, has itself to pay over \$1,000 cost expenses of the Party members whom, in their malice and stupidity, these Board of Directors gentlemen sought to persecute.

## Help Needed.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Nov. 20.—Jacob Loven who organized the section at Somerville and who at present is organizer of the section and agent for the DAILY PEOPLE met with a most and bereavement last week. Five of his six children have been down with scarlet fever for the past three weeks at his home on Somerville avenue, this city.

Last week his boy Henry, aged ten years, and a younger child died of the dread disease. Comrade Loven, who is a glass worker, has been quarantined since the disease entered his house. The comrades in this city have taken steps to put him on his feet and help him through his terrible calamity. In the meantime help is needed at once. Send money to Charles A. Johnson, Fin. Sec'y Somerville section, 252 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass.

Those who intend to move in this matter should act at once.

T. C. BROPHY,

17 Fremont avenue, Somerville, Mass.

## S. L. P. IN CANADA.

### Requirements of Candidates for Office.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 18.—Chas. C. Woodley has been nominated by the Socialist Labor Party of Toronto for the office of mayor. Candidates must now make affidavit that they possess property assessed at \$1,000, otherwise their names will not be printed on the ballot paper. That will prevent the nomination of candidates for aldermanic offices.

The lying proclivities of capitalists are being exposed before a Canadian tax commission now sitting in Toronto. Mr. Hutton, the assessor of Hamilton, recited instances of affidavits given to him showing that certain parties had no property of the personal class, and six months after the death of the men in question disclosed that the men had held just such property as would have come under the tax.

One of the witnesses stated that a report of a commission in the United States had said: "The personality tax in the United States has made the people a nation of liars and perjurers." He ought to have said, "made capitalists lie and perjure."

"For the Communist Alliance,"  
"For the Parti Ouvrier Français,"  
"For the Social-Revolutionary Party,"  
"For the (Departmental) Federations of the Doubs, Haut-Rhin, and Haute-Saône, the Delegate,"

V. Dejanette.  
"P. S.—At the same meeting the above-named organizations have decided to settle by means of an arbitration committee, the differences existing between some of their respective groups, chiefly in the Department of Allier, and to thus establish between those groups the conditions of a lasting and a necessary peace.  
"The arbitrators shall be:  
"For the S. R. P., Comrades Sembat, Dubreuilh and Landrin.  
"For the P. O. F., Comrades Lafargue, Fortin, and Bracke."

LUCIAN SANIAL

Paris, France, October 23, 1900.

## FURTHER RETURNS

Of the Socialist Labor Party Vote Still Coming In.

### ARIZONA.

MARICOPA, Ariz., Nov. 11.—The Socialist Labor Party vote (incomplete) in this county is 64.

### COLORADO.

DENVER, Nov. 17.—The poll of Malloney and Remmel so far gives the Socialist Labor Party in four out of fifty-seven counties in the State 531 votes. When the remaining fifty-three counties are heard from, the vote will be about 1,000. In 1896 the Socialist Labor Party vote was 153. The Debserie cuts a very sorry figure. It looks like a chicken that went through a Kansas cyclone. Only here and there they have a little vote, altogether much less than the Socialist Labor Party.

Like county, Malloney 19; Debs 30.

SILVERTON, Colo., Nov. 19.—The vote here for Malloney and Remmel is 21. 1896 but one S. L. P. vote was cast.

### CONNECTICUT.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Nov. 13.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in this city was 179 and not 153 as reported in the DAILY PEOPLE.

### ILLINOIS.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Nov. 20.—In 1896 one vote was cast here for the S. L. P. This year 10 in town, 11 in county.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 20.—82 votes here for Malloney and Remmel.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., Nov. 13.—The Socialist Labor Party vote cast here is 23; total vote cast for all parties, 1,325; in 1896 the Socialist Labor Party vote was 1. Fool dinner pail swept everything.

### INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 15.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in Indiana (incomplete) is 771. This is Debs' own state. He was boomed heavily by the Indianapolis press of the State as sure to get 10,000, if not 15,000 votes; he has to be satisfied with 1,750.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 17.—The State returns give Moore, the Socialist Labor Party candidate for governor 644 votes.

### KENTUCKY.

JEFFERSON, Ky., Nov. 18.—County towns give Malloney 10; Debs 3.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18.—Official returns of Jefferson County give Malloney and Remmel 131 votes; Doyle for governor, 118.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Partial and incomplete returns for Socialist Labor Party vote for Governor are as follows:

Berkshire County.	
Adams	70
N. Adams	96
Pittsfield	61
Total	227
Bristol County.	
Fall River	357
New Bedford	224
Taunton	153
Total	734
Essex County.	
Beverly	55
Haverhill	117
Lawrence	239
Lynn	166
Manchester	13
Newburyport	96
Salem	230
Total	946
Hampden County.	
Holyoke	264
Springfield	240
Westfield	37
Total	541
Hampshire County.	
Easthampton	13
Southampton	1
Total	14
Middlesex County.	
Cambridge	150
Everett	109
Lowell	226
Malden	73
Medford	56
Newton	28
Somerville	116
Stoneham	264
Waltham	35
Melrose	18
Total	1189
Nantucket County.	
Vineyard Haven	7
Total	7
Norfolk County.	
Dedham	23
Hyde Park	58
Total	81
Plymouth County.	
Ablington	38
Bridgewater	12
East Bridgewater	8
Brookton	226
Plymouth	58
West Bridgewater	3
Total	360
Suffolk County.	
Boston	1,408
Chelsea	131
Revere	44
Wintthrop	13
Total	1,596
Worcester County.	
Gardner	53
Milford	29

Worcester ..... 327  
Chicopee ..... 6  
Total ..... 413  
Total for State ..... 6,117

EVERETT, Mass., Nov. 13.—The vote for Berry is 100. Last year 90. For Malloney, 55; in 1896, 26.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 13.—Berry's vote here is 357. Last year vote was 250.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—The vote for Malloney and Remmel is 79 as against 17 in 1896; Michael T. Berry (governor), 153 as against 108 in 1896. The largest vote in Taunton for the Socialist Labor Party is 533, given to Comrade Carpenter for register of deeds. We have started on the municipal ticket and intend to keep the good work up.

WINTROP, Mass., Nov. 14.—The Socialist Labor Party vote here is 9; Debs, none.

PEABODY, Mass., Nov. 13.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in Tenth Representative District is 135; Second Senatorial District returns show 227 for the S. L. P.; 202 for S. D. P.

WOBURN, Mass., Nov. 14.—Vote for Malloney is 58; for Berry 114. In 1896 2 votes were cast for the Socialist Labor Party. Vote in county is 336.

WOBURN, Mass., Nov. 20.—Malloney and Remmel, 58; Debs, 20. For Governor, Berry, S. L. P., 114; Bradley, S. D. P., 58.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 17.—The S. L. P. vote in Dukes County, Mass., so far as reported, is as follows: President, Malloney and Remmel, 7; Berry, Governor, 11; Ruth, Lieut. Gov., 6; Jones, Secretary of State, 11; Nagler, Treasurer, 7; Forstrom, Auditor, 9; MacDonald, Attorney Gen'l, 9; Swindlehurst, Congress, 7; Rigby, Councillor, 9.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 17.—The vote for the Socialist Labor Party in this county, Hampshire, is as follows: Malloney, 23; in 1896, 8. For governor, Berry, 42; in 1896, 20.

In Brookline the vote for Berry is 18; in 1896, 17.

### MICHIGAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 13.—Vote for Socialist Labor Party in Ottawa county is 32.

### MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 12.—Malloney and Remmel 200 votes, which is good; Debs gets barely 310.

WINONA, Minn., Nov. 17.—Official count. S. L. P., Malloney, 90; Kriz (Governor), 72. S. D. P., Debs, 62; Lucas (Governor), 65.

GRAFTON, Mass., Nov. 17.—The S. L. P. vote in Grafton for Malloney is 16. In 1896 the S. L. P. vote was 1.

### MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 17.—The S. L. P. vote in Jackson county is, according to official count, 100. We are well pleased with this vote as the Kangaroos, single taxers, Pops, and fakirs all whooped it up for Debs, and many who formerly were regarded as class-conscious Socialists were led astray by the Debs clatter. We are arranging to conduct a Marx class this winter, and will keep up the fight with renewed energy.

### MONTANA.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 19.—The S. L. P. vote in Silver Bow County 87; in Deer Lodge 20.

### NEW JERSEY.

NEWTON, N. J., Nov. 12.—The official count gives Malloney and Remmel 8 votes; Kangaroos 2 votes. In 1896 there were no votes for the Socialist Labor Party.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Latest returns give S. L. P. 38 votes here.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Official count gives Malloney and Remmel 349. Organized Scabbery, led by Debs, gets 337.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 15.—Official count of Hudson county gives the Socialist Labor Party 514 votes.

### NEW YORK.

Partial returns of the S. L. P. vote for Governor from 30 of the 61 counties, all incomplete:

County.	Votes.
New York	5,440
Kings	1,921
Queens	274
Richmond	153
Onondaga	1,430
Monroe	659
Erise	947
Schenectady	230
Rensselaer	185
Oneida	387
Orange	59
Madison	42
Fulton	178
Cayuga	172
Albany	206
Herkimer	10
Greene	83
Westchester	446
Niagara	65
Genesee	64

Steuben ..... 18  
Cattaraugus ..... 28  
Jefferson ..... 68  
Orleans ..... 45  
Essex ..... 15  
Allegany ..... 14  
Schoharie ..... 7  
Wayne ..... 8  
Cortland ..... 12  
Total ..... 13,290

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Official count in County Clerk's office gives following result: City of Buffalo—Malloney 843, Debs 396; Towns in Erie County—Malloney 82; Debs 25; entire Erie County—Malloney 925; Debs 391. In 1896 the Socialist Labor Party vote for president was in entire Erie County 508. For Governor in 1900—City of Buffalo, Corregan 877, Hanford 376; Towns in Erie County—Corregan 70, Hanford 25; entire Erie County—Corregan 947, Hanford 401. In 1896 the Socialist Labor Party vote for Governor in the entire Erie County was 411.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—In 46 out of 70 districts Malloney and Remmel got 152 votes. In 1896 187 votes in entire county.

RENSSELAER, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Malloney and Remmel got 40 votes here. A number of Democrats here have announced their intention to vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket from now on.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The official count of Rensselaer county gives the Socialist Labor Party 185 votes; S. D. P., 80.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 16.—There were 55 votes cast for the first three electors on the Socialist Labor Party ticket, and 54 for the other electors in this (Jefferson) county.

LITTLE NECK, L. I., Nov. 16.—The Socialist Labor Party polled 4 straight votes here.

AUBURN, Nov. 17.—The county canvassers report vote for Malloney and Remmel, 171; Debs, 49; for governor, Corregan, S. L. P., 170; Hanford, S. D. P., 63. Lieutenant-governor, Armstrong, S. L. P., 180; Butcher, S. D. P., 46; auditor, S. D. P., 44; Comptroller, Kiln, S. L. P., 175; Sherman, S. D. P., 47; Treasurer, Alexander, S. L. P., 167; Abbott, S. D. P., 44. Attorney-general, Ebert, S. L. P., 174; Slobodin, S. D. P., 48; Engineer and surveyor, Wallace, S. L. P., 172; Stahl, S. D. P., 48. Representative in Congress, Rose, S. L. P., 180.

SCHENECTADY, Nov. 17.—The official count of the Board of Supervisors of Schenectady county gives presidential electors for Malloney and Remmel 240 to 243 votes.

	S. L. P.	S. D. P.
Presidential Electors	243	33
Governor	247	30
Lieutenant-Governor	241	30
Secretary of State	247	29
Comptroller	247	27
Treasurer	250	29
Attorney-General	243	29
State Engineer and Surveyor	248	31

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The official count for Albany city shows a vote of 162 for Corregan, 25 for Hanford. In Watervliet Corregan received 49, Hanford 18 votes.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The vote for Malloney and Remmel in Montgomery County is given at 40; Debs had 24 votes.

## THE OFFICIAL CANVASS.

Manhattan and the Bronx.

	President.	Governor.
As'ly.	S. L. P.	S. L. P.
First	18	23
Second	35	61
Third	30	49
Fourth	247	37
Fifth	45	53
Sixth	86	113
Seventh	40	49
Eighth	157	252
Ninth	62	44
Tenth	240	396
Eleventh	44	84
Twelfth	543	352
Thirteenth	131	84
Fourteenth	262	295
Fifteenth	85	101
Sixteenth	847	219
Seventeenth	95	81
Eighteenth	138	93
Nineteenth	64	81
Twentieth	66	71
Twenty-first	93	111
Twenty-second	62	68
Twenty-third	112	147
Twenty-fourth	212	95
Twenty-fifth	26	30
Twenty-sixth	136	378
Twenty-seventh	19	25
Twenty-eighth	119	420
Twenty-ninth	29	37
Thirtieth	154	491
Thirty-first	102	120
Thirty-second	109	258
Thirty-third	92	107
Thirty-fourth	252	304
Thirty-fifth	269	318
Thirty-sixth	25	32
Total	4,846	5,387

### OHIO.

HOLLISTER, O., Nov. 14.—The Socialist Labor Party cast 12 class-conscious votes in Hollister. There were

6 Debsites, 4 Union Reformers, 2 Prohibitionists, 152 Reps and 81 Democrats. The Socialist Labor Party is still third.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Malloney received 40 votes in this city. Vote in 1896 10.

CANTON, O., Nov. 14.—The Socialist Labor Party vote in Stark county is 87; vote in 1896 54.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 13.—The S. L. P. vote in Hamilton County is 220; in 1896 201.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18.—The official count of the vote of Allegheny County being finished, we are in a position to show the results of the vigorous campaign that was conducted by Section Allegheny county, S. L. P. The official figures are:

Malloney and Remmel ..... 1,887  
W. J. Eberle, Auditor General ..... 1,123  
D. L. Munroe and J. R. Root, Congress at large ..... 1,182  
William Adams, Prothonotary ..... 1,170  
Thos. Lawry, District Attorney ..... 1,170  
William Kerr, Jury Commissioner ..... 1,168  
William Munt, Congress, 22d Dist. .... 645  
Charles Rupp, Congress, 23d Dist. .... 216

The discrepancy that appears between the head of the ticket and the others is explained by the fact that voters marked an (X) in the electoral column, thinking they were voting the full S. L. P. ticket. The Pittsburgh "Dispatch" admits that we have made "comparatively large gains," having gained 1,020 votes over 1896.

In 1896, for national and state ticket, 267 votes were polled. In 1898 the vote for state and county averaged about 905. In 1899 the vote was close to 1,000. This year the most energetic fight that ever took place in Pennsylvania was fought in Allegheny County. We held, all together, over 400 meetings, three-fourths of which were street meetings, where, from the "soap-box rostrum, the principles of the fighting S. L. P. were expounded to the wage slave working class. We had sixteen speakers to do the spellbinding act this year, and they all worked like Trojans, and along with these I must not forget to mention the faithful comrades who, not being speakers, attended every meeting, got the platform ready, distributed leaflets and DAILY PEOPLES, sold books, etc. We are highly elated with the local results here, and likewise with the vote that is coming in from the rest of the county.

On the 18th of the year 1900 has planted itself more firmly on the great political battlefield, where capitalism will surely meet its Waterloo. Section Allegheny County had one advantage this year that we never had before. Our ranks were thoroughly purged of the Kangaroo element, which left our striking arms free to bring down on the heads of the foes of the working class the hammer of class-conscious Socialism. The agitation carried on this year will bring an abundant harvest at the next election.

The Debserie vote was 424, subdivided as follows: Straight labor fakir, 5; anti-S. L. P., 116; pure and simple trades all-American kangaroo, 61; "Christ was a Socialist," 18; Beer Trust Socialists, 113; Ruskin Colony Socialists, 8; Glasgow Socialists, 12; thirty-year-old Alto Gennissen (the rest are not citizens yet), 2. And a conglomerate of all the above ingredients, which amounted to 3 votes, making altogether 424. The campaign of 1901 was started promptly at 12:57 A. M. on the morning of Nov. 7, and



time for a revision of the constitution, so that the 8-hour law would be constitutional when again passed. This proposition was a fraud on the face of it. Well did Mr. Coates know that it was not the constitution of Colorado that was at fault, but who was the party that interpreted the constitution: if a working class judge interpreted the constitution, then the law was safe; if a capitalist judge passed on it, then the law was killed. Only that and nothing more.

Mr. Coates then continued to agitate along these lines with a view to feathering his own nest with a snug political job. When the nominations were being made for the Presidential campaign Thomas M. Patterson, the editor of the Denver "Rocky Mountain News" was nominated for governor, and John C. Caldwell, who led the Bull Hill strikers received enough votes at the primaries to make him candidate for lieutenant-governor if the convention did not go back on its instructions. This did not suit governor Thomas. He felt it was carrying demagoguery too far, so he hustled to the end that Calderwood was thrown down and another fakir whom he absolutely owned, to wit, Mr. D. C. Coates, was nominated for lieutenant-governor in his stead.

The election laws of Colorado are very lax, so the fakirs and their capitalistic politician accomplices proceeded to fix up a fusion ticket that would take every name that the working class has any respect for. Thus the ballot this year read:

Democratic (Patterson, Coates).  
Peoples (Patterson, Coates).  
Teller Silver Republican (Patterson, Coates).

Silver Republican (Patterson, Coates).  
Bryan (Patterson, Coates).  
They would have had a "Socialist" ticket also if our comrades had not forestalled them by filing two sets of papers, one for the S. L. P. and the other the Socialist Party. Altogether there were five tickets outside the fusionists five. They were Prohibition, Social Democrat and Republican and our two mentioned above. The fusion ticket was of course elected, and the workers of Colorado will now have an opportunity of seeing a pure and simple trades unionist in the lieutenant-governor's chair. As he was elected on the Bull Pen ticket he will of course help build a bull pen for the first set of striking miners that his capitalist masters desire locked up. In the light of these events we can see how the bunco game of capitalist politics is played in Colorado. Nevertheless there is hope for the workers of that State. The Socialist Labor Party is well organized and is striking ever harder blows at the misleaders of the working class. The S. L. P. is assisting in the building of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance that is destined in the near future to wipe out the organized scabbery of which D. C. Coates is such an excellent type, and thus organize the workers for the Social Revolution, in whose flame will be burned up the treason of the Thomas Coateses and all other traitors to the working class.

#### IDAHO.

In Idaho, more than any other State, proportionate to its size, has the baneful effects of pure and simple trades unionism been felt by the working class. For years the leaders of the Western Federation had been coquetting with the parties of capital in the State and Nation, notably in the case of Boyce, who was a Populist assemblyman in '94. As a result of this policy the workers have had a ghastly Bull Pen built for them, a monument to the criminality and stupidity of their leaders. Another result has been the placing of Steuenberg, the rascally Standard Oil Governor on the roll of honor of the typographical union in Boise, with the further result of having him nominated for Governor as a friend of labor. We have also seen the Industrial Commission go to Idaho and have its Mr. Kennedy of the I. T. U. report that the Bull Pen was needed, the miners were anarchistic, etc., and that the free silver, gold standard capitalists were all right in what they did. "We have further seen the chief labor fakir of Boise, Mr. Rex Osborne, take a similar position in the "American Workman," an I. T. U. paper. And finally we have seen this Steuenberg carry the State at the last election with the result that he will be the next United States Senator from the State of Idaho. Steps are being taken to organize the State along Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance lines. Only in that way can the State be redeemed from the shame that has fallen on it, and only in that way can the Idaho proletariat be saved from further degradation.

Speed the day.

#### MONTANA.

In Montana the pure and simple union flourish like rotten apples on the tree of capitalism.

There the company store is the largest in the country; there corruption stalks

rampant on all sides; there that the labor fakir puts no frill on his hooding, and unblushingly sells out his class.

In the election just ended W. A. Clark, the copper king, bought up Breen, Maher, Sovereign and a host of other fakirs, including the editor of the "Reveille," the pure and simple sheet in Butte. All these labor fakirs pretended that the reason for their advocacy of Clark was that by electing him they would down the Standard Oil Company. How ridiculous this is may be seen from the fact that next to Rockefeller Clark is the wealthiest capitalist in the United States. He is a man who is thoroughly unscrupulous. He runs the company store in Jerome, Arizona, and pays his workers in shin plaster. He terms this shin plaster system "a felicitous arrangement for securing credit for my employees." For this fellow James R. Sovereign spoke all through the campaign and earnestly worked for his election to the United States Senate.

The Anaconda "Standard," writing on November 2 on the subject of Clark's felicitous arrangements and his labor fakirs says:

"There's the case of the professional operator, Sovereign, for instance. A few nights ago, at a Clark rally in Butte, Sovereign spread out his hand in benediction on Peter Breen, Clark candidate for some office or other in Butte, commending Breen as an honest man worthy of labor's support.

"Sovereign knows; he is a Breen expert. A few years ago, Sovereign had it in for Breen and thrust him out of the order of which he, Sovereign, then was the head. Thereupon, in an official communication, now a part of the record, Mr. Breen, using a term of endearment in a letter he wrote, addressed Sovereign in the words: 'You worthless puppy.'

"Now, that expression isn't likely to live so very long, yet doubtless it will survive till next Tuesday night, when Sovereign's professional engagement with Clark huddle ends. Addressing an Anaconda audience Sovereign plastered the place with loose-tongued lies about the Standard. This office was thinking of some phrase or other that would properly characterize this hired liar. But it's all over now—Breen did it.

"After all, however, the Jerome incident, where Clark runs a badly-reputed company store, gives the clearest phrase to the campaign. The Clark newspaper in Jerome assures the reading public that Clark does not own the Company store at Jerome—certainly not. But this Jerome newspaper, remarking that the miners and workingmen at Jerome can get unlimited credit at the store—up to the amount due them at the mine—describes this concession as a beneficent act of Clark's and calls it a 'felicitous arrangement.'

"This in the rough is a good characterization of the gang. Bull pen builders, company store keepers, and labor fakirs all clasped in one another's arms, all bitter enemies of the working class.

"For the first time in the history of Montana the Socialist Labor Party has entered the political field there to remain and grow stronger with the years until with the weapon of the class-conscious workingman—the S. L. P. ballot—we will lay low for all time the murderous capitalist class and their infamous lackeys, the labor fakirs."

#### ELECTION EXPENSES.

##### The Part Played by Money in Connecticut Elections.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 19.—The returns filed of election expenses during the last canvass in this State have aroused public attention to the great and increasing use of money in Connecticut campaigns, and the high cost of running for office. Including about \$40,000 spent in a canvass, which has not been met, \$18,500 by the Democratic candidate for Governor, \$25,000 or more by committees in the larger towns, an average of about \$1,500 by Republican candidates for Congress, and other individual expenses, the open returns altogether show not less than \$100,000 spent in a canvass, which has not been returned as a close or heated one. The returns on the Republican side show that newspapers as well as speakers were paid, and indicate a decided increase in amounts now regarded as necessary for posters. In not a few cases candidates for the legislature spent sums far in excess of their salaries as members of the General Assembly, and almost every candidate, rich or poor, seems to have been under virtual, if not direct, assessment, while office-holders everywhere appear to have been under contribution. As contrasted with these expenses a chairman of the Republican State Committee in one of the warmest State campaigns during the civil war says that all his committee had to use at that time was \$2,400.

The present inferior corrupt practices act of the State, which allows of many, erasions, has at least served the good purpose of bringing to public view the great increase of expenses, and the disposition is strong in the State to compel some reduction, if possible, by a more severe measure. Such a bill is to be introduced through the representatives from this city, providing for more itemized returns, a clearer and more personal statement of contributions as well as expenditures, abolition of the "political agent" provision, by which all returns can be concealed, and heavier penalties for any violation of the law.

## Apprentices in the Navy.

The boy who reads the newspaper stories of the battles of Manila Bay and Santiago, fought by men-of-war of the United States and Spain, thinks what great heroes the men and boys manning the successful ships must be. If he has read one of the five-cent novels written about, around or concerning these battles his ideas of the boy in the Navy are certainly wonderful even though they are crude.

As with hair slightly raised and galloping pulse he reads of how Dick Scuppers, the apprentice boy was ordered away—it's always "ordered away," never "ordered"—by Admiral Sampson or Schley, to capture a Spanish gunboat lying right under the guns of Morro Castle, then indeed does his heart beat high with love of country and patriotism; then does he swell out his chest and make up his mind that he, even he, shall be like unto the immortal Dick Scuppers, the friend, confidant and adviser in chief to the greatest sea fighters the world have ever known. He will enlist as an apprentice and reach the same high honors.

The boy who has read the tales of Marryatt, Kingston, Penn, Cooper and other writers of sea stories that are stories only, early makes up his mind to join that noble band of heroes beginning with Frank Mildmay and ending with Topsail Ike. But the days of Marryatt are gone; and it is well they are, for meaner days for meaner never existed. The place of the old brig-of-war has been taken by a little dumpy looking floating scouse-kettle called a gunboat; the sloop-of-war has given place to the metal coffin called an unprotected cruiser; the stately frigate is no more—in its place we find, to use the rather rough language of an old salt, "a sea flying machine made of iron and filled with guts, they call a armored cruiser." The old 115-gun line of battle ship is, along with her towering spars and large number of guns, a memory. Her hull, perhaps roofed over, an overgrown Noah's Ark tied to the cob-cob of some Navy Yard, is used as a receiving ship for recruits. On none of the old style ships can the boy make crazy by romantic tales of a sea that never was, hope to win his way, cutlass in hand and knife in teeth, to fame. If he wants fame to-day he must find it in the bowels of some floating combination of boiler shop and scrap-iron pile, throwing coal into a small edition of hell.

The Navy needs men, though, and no man will join unless he must. Therefore, those in charge of the Navigation Bureau see to it that boys are secured who, after serving a four or five years apprenticeship are in nine cases out of ten, absolutely worthless for anything except the Navy or the electric chair, once they re-enlist they are the Navy's own. Never again can they hope to be free men among men, the mark of the service is on them, dogs they have been made, dogs they must remain.

A short description of the life of an apprentice in the U. S. Navy, will knock the romance out of the pretty stories now being sent out broadcast, especially through the middle West, better than all the attacks that could be made from other sources.

The Navy promises the boy who enlists \$9 a month, his food, medical attendance and lodging. It sounds nice, especially the nine dollars. Does he get it? Wait. For the first five months the boy doesn't get a cent, because his "kit," clothes, caps, shoes, mattress, etc., etc., take all of his first five month's pay. And if the division officer is, as he usually is, "standing in" with the ship's tailor, then he sees to it that at the end of the first five months the old clothes are no good, and the boy must buy some more cloth and have another suit and cap made by the tailor. Out of the sale of the cloth the paymaster, paymaster's clerk and yeoman; get their little rake off, out of the bill rendered by the tailor, the division officer gets his "divvy." Then the officer can find out that the boy needs oil-skins, son-westar, and rubber boots. Therein is the best graft the officers of a ship have. After about a years time the boy finds he is at last square on the books and is allowed to draw \$2 per month as spending money. The rest is entered on his account. A fearful and wonderful thing that account is too, which only the paymaster, his clerk and yeoman can understand, and that always balances up dollars short of what the boy thinks, eye knows, he ought to have.

The best book-keepers in the world are in the Paymaster's department of the U. S. Navy. They are paid for knowing their business, and they know it. There is in existence a legal fiction that a man in the Navy may complain of an officer who robs or abuses him. There is, on the other hand, a regulation, which is always binding, that you cannot complain of your superior officer without his consent if he be in command of a ship. You can go that high up in the scale, but no further. As the captain of a ship will not attack a brother officer's reputation without good grounds, unless he bears his brother officer a grudge, the legal fiction is but a fiction and the fancy book-keeping goes on.

The fool the boy is supposed to get might be all right if he got it, but he don't. The rights call for various can-

ned vegetables, meats and fruits. The boy calls for them likewise, but they don't come at his call. He eats soup and bully—the canned roast beef of Alger and Miles—slum-gullion, a vile concoction with an appropriate name, salt horse and pork, varied occasionally with beans and more beans. On state occasions he is fed "plum-duff," a palatable dish made of water, flour and prunes boiled together, which, when boiled sufficiently, takes on the appearance of blocks of white chalk at which stones had been thrown. Less occasionally he may get canned corned beef, cheese, and, sometimes, rice. Vegetables he must buy, also must he buy bread if he wants enough, as most of the time only hard-tack is issued.

This necessity of buying his food, for he must buy vegetables if he doesn't want to get scurvy, is another chance for some officer to rob him, usually the junior officer of the ship this time. The boys are told off into "messes" of 10 or 11 members and each month are allowed "to put in" a dollar in a common fund, which fund is under the control of a "caterer," the officer referred to, who purchases potatoes and onions therewith for all the "messes" of boys on the ship. I have known an officer, then an ensign, now a lieutenant, to act as "caterer" for 110 boys, which meant \$110 every month he had to spend in vegetables, etc., for the boys. He never bought, in the year he served, more than \$30 worth of potatoes and onions, the only things he bought, in any single month. What he did with the \$80 left each month he alone knows.

The medical attendance he gets can best be told of in the following. A boy fell out of the mizen-top, a distance of about 22 feet, and struck on his right hand, breaking the bone at the wrist short off, so that it protruded through the flesh. The doctor? An ignorant drunken loafer, sawed off about an inch of the bone, and that while the boy lay howling with pain, and tried to join the bone to the broken stump of the hand. For some reason the scheme wouldn't work, so some days after he sawed off the boys arm just below the elbow. But he did not leave enough flesh to make a cushion over the end of the bone, and the stump protruded, causing the boy intense pain. Upon arrival in New York the boy was sent to a hospital where they again sawed off his arm, this time near the shoulder, and let it go at that. Other evidences could be given of the remarkable skill displayed by the naval doctor, but one is enough.

When the boy first enters he is sent to a receiving ship, and finally to the training ship. This is where his "education" really begins. He is not beaten, but there is nothing outside of that which he does not get in the way of abuse. Up early, washing down decks. Then polishing brasses, cleaning guns, learning to knot and splice, sail drill, sword drill, foot drill, gun drill, exercise at this and that till morning, then go below to a hog-wash of soap-and-bully-c. slum-gullion. The same things over again in the afternoon. Some of them sent into the engine room, a limited few, many of them sent to do the work of coal-passers, stokers and trimmers. Working in a veritable hell for four hours, then up on deck to go through some fool performance at the command of some fool crew in uniform. Oh, it's a great life is the apprentice's life.

About this period of their experience they all want to, and would desert, but they have no money and are not allowed liberty. When at last they can beg, borrow or steal, a couple of dollars, then it's goodbye Navy "no more dog's life for me." The best thing a man in the Navy can do is get out of it at once.

The boy's life is made still more miserable by the petty tyranny of the officers who seem to consider it an outrage to have been ordered to a training ship. As an instance of some of the treatment they receive the following comes to the fore:

There is an officer in the Navy who is at present staggering under the title of Lieut-Comander J. F. D. Kelly. He is known in the Navy as "Pope" Kelly. Back in 1887 he was a lieutenant and a natural born ignoramus as a sailorman. Now he is an "authority" on seamanship and naval construction. He had and has a "pull." One morning in June the deck was in charge of this fellow Kelly. In the After Guards there was a boy, about 17, named Maher. Against this boy, who was rather weak-minded, owing to the abuse he had suffered in the Orphan's Home, where he had been "raised," Kelly seemed to have a special grudge. Many times had he had the boy "at the mast" on charges. The boy never kicked, never complained. He seemed to have had even the power of speech beaten out of him, so much so, that when he was spoken to he would hesitate before answering, as though thinking up the necessary words with which to answer. On the morning referred to Kelly was "working the watch for all was in it," casing up and tautening braces, altogether unnecessary work, and Maher was pulling, along with others, on one of the after braces, when Kelly walked up to him and said, "pull, your punk, you lazy hulker." The boy never even looked up. This seemed to enrage Kelly, because he ordered the boy to the "mast," and sent for the captain. When the captain came Kelly said the boy had called him unmentionable names, and had absolutely refused duty. The captain ordered the boy before a court-martial (general), which was held in Newport, R. I., several months after, and which sentenced the boy to two years' confinement in the prison at the navy yard in Boston. Before reaching Newport the ship touched at several ports in Europe and Africa, and in every port Maher was placed in double irons under guard, and only freed while the ship was at sea.

Kelley deliberately perjured himself to convict the boy, and it was worth a man's liberty to testify for the boy. The writer of this attempted to testify, but was ordered on shore duty the day of the trial. Every officer on the court-martial must have known that Kelley

lied, but a pull is a great thing.

To sum up: The apprentice in the United States Navy is robbed, starved and abused. There is no method known to naval regulations whereby he can secure redress. When he joins he gives up his liberty; can go ashore only when some officer says so; must return when ordered; is treated as a dog—is a dog. Those who join and serve out their enlistment as apprentices are whipped, degraded slaves, who have become so used to the slavery of the Navy that they feel like a fish out of water unless they are back. All manly feelings of resentment of abuse have been beaten out of them, and they get into a state of passive obedience to being treated as dirt beneath an officer's feet. This is true in nine cases out of ten. There are a few jobs, such as machinist, oiler and fireman, with a few dog-robbing petty officer's jobs, to be had, but they ARE A FEW. Most men in the Navy get poor pay, bad food and worse treatment. In port they are allowed a day or so ashore, which they use up in a debauch; at sea, it is work, work, and more work, some of it, too, down in the furnace hold, a place fit for machines or devils, but no place for men. Being a wage slave for a capitalist employer is bad enough; being a dog in the Navy or Army is infinitely worse. And the worst treated of all is the apprentice, who suffers not alone the abuse the men do, but also the abuse of the men.

#### FURTHER RETURNS.

(Continued from page 1)

#### TEXAS.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 19.—All that can be ascertained about the S. L. P. vote are the following scattered and unofficial reports of votes cast for Royall, S. L. P. candidate for governor:  
El Paso County.....116  
Galveston County.....10  
Gonzales County.....98  
Johnson County.....35  
Kent County.....11  
McCulloch County.....9  
Tarrant County.....24  
Train County.....30  
Total.....333

ROSENBERG, Tex., Nov. 20.—Three votes polled here for Malloney and Remmel.

#### VIRGINIA.

ROANOKE, Nov. 12.—Debs, 2 votes; Malloney and Remmel, 51.

#### WASHINGTON.

TACOMA, WASH., Nov. 14.—As wired to State Secretary for consolidation with his report: highest vote for S. L. P. in Pierce County is 147; for Malloney, 126. In 1898 we had 133.

This vote was saved and more added in the face of a howling mob of "advanced populists" who call themselves "Social Democrats." What they will be a year from now depends on where the biggest graft is. They only polled 292 in the entire county, after boasting of 300 straight votes in the city alone. In Ohop precinct we polled 10 straight S. L. P. votes, against 18 Republican and 9 Democrat, thus beating the Democrats. Bravo, men of Ohop!

The S. L. P. opened the campaign of 1904 last night with a lecture by Arthur Spencer on "Capitalist Ideals." Reports of our votes in the East were read, and received with applause.

Hurrah for the Socialist Labor Party—East, West, North and South!

Readers of the PEOPLE are reminded of our Sunday meetings in our hall, corner C and Fifteenth streets.

Now, let's take off our coats for the next skirmish. On to the Workers' Republic!

#### WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—In complete returns for Milwaukee county give Malloney and Remmel 308 votes.

The Socialist Labor Party goes down in defeat! The New York "Volkzeitung" yells: "Good news from Washington! In Seattle we had 140 votes. The Socialist Labor Party has only 180. We would have had a much larger vote, had it not been for the fact that the De Leonites worked against our ticket!" That was really wicked of them. They should have taken a leaf out of the Social Democratic text book and fused with everything that have in sight. Instead of recognizing the fact that they were a class conscious body, they should have allowed their Socialism to consist of a few cant phrases about God, and then they should have looked around for a bidder. Really, the Socialist Labor Party of Seattle deserves rebuke for daring to work for Socialism by opposing every capitalist or freak ticket in the field, whatever its name.

### L. Goldmann's Printing Office.

Cor. New Chambers & William Sts.

works with Type Setting Machine  
German and English.

#### BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES

New and Second Hand.

BILLIARD SUPPLIES.  
PRICES LOW.  
LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT.

F. BRUNDT & SON, 671-673 COMMERCIAL AV.  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

#### R. AUERBACH.

The "ALLIANCE POWER PRINTER,"  
126 Essex Street,  
... New York.

## A REVIEW OF THINGS.

### HOW THE VOTE WENT IN PASSAIC CO., N. J.

Mr. Thomas Maher, President of the Broad Silk Weavers' Association Speaks, and Speaks Not in Vain—He Illustrates a Type.

PATTERSON, N. J., Nov. 18.—With the close of the campaign of 1900 the names of Joseph Francis Malloney, the machinist, of Massachusetts, and Valentine Remmel, the glass worker, of Pennsylvania, the late candidates of the fighting S. L. P., are recorded in the history of the revolutionary working-class movement for the abolition of wage-slavery.

The official count in Passaic county gives Malloney 349, Debs, 337. The 337 represents the combined voting strength of organized scabbery and the freak Socialist, plus the Kangaroo element.

In the campaign of 1899, for member of the General Assembly, the vote for the lowest candidate on the S. L. P. ticket was 789; the Kangaroos polled 112 for Max Richter. Total combined vote 898. The combined vote for Malloney and Debs is 686 in the county. This shows a drop of 212 votes in the entire county of Passaic. This is a remarkably good showing, when we take all things into consideration. The several causes are as follows:

First.—The several candidates wisely discarded the use of posters.

Second.—The uncompromising denunciation of the labor fakirs, fittingly termed "organized scabbery" by the DAILY PEOPLE.

Third.—The German singing, turning, sick and death, also the cremating societies, "Socialists," going over to Bryanism.

Fourth.—Lack of challengers at the various polling places to see that all voters received Socialist Labor Party ballots.

Fifth.—Want of courage on the part of the wage-slaves to vote the ticket of the fighting Socialist Labor Party.

Sixth.—Many half-baked Socialists voted for McKinley in fear that if Bryan was elected, a panic would follow.

Seventh.—Intimidation by employers. In the Ashley and Bailey Silk mill, and the Cook Locomotive Works, "intimidation notices" were posted. On the fifth of November, the Patterson "Evening News" published the following news item:

"CAN THIS BE TRUE?"

"A lady brought into the 'News' office this morning the following notice which she said had been posted in a prominent silk mill in this city:

.....  
INFORMATION CONCERNING:  
YOU.  
ORDERS ARE TAKEN  
SUBJECT TO THE ELEC-  
TION OF MCKINLEY. IF  
BRYAN IS ELECTED OR-  
DERS WILL BE CANCELLED.  
ED. VOTE INTELLIGENT-  
LY AND WITHOUT MAL-  
ICE. REMEMBER THE  
PANIC OF 1893.  
Patterson, Nov. 5, 1900.

In the Ashley & Bailey mill the following words were written on the margin of the notice:

"Let well enough alone."

To cap the climax the Organized Scabbery—the Loom Fixers and Twisters—of Ashley & Bailey's were out in full force keeping tab, and supplying the purchasable voters with trust beer and Gating gun whiskey. In a number of polling places the election boards and police officers were amply supplied with intoxicating liquor.

Evidence is at hand to prove that one police officer, Thomas Walker, and also others, drank beer in the Fifth Election District of the Third Ward while the balloting was in progress.

To prevent the sale and use of intoxicating liquors on election day the law is very clear—so clear that he who runs may read. Many of our Patterson "finest" are known to be heavy drinkers, especially on election day. A score of ward-healers, political scabs, are always ready to wade through the same dirty political slime and filth.

John C. Butterworth, one of the Socialist Labor Party candidates for member of the general assembly, reported that Thos. Maher, President of the United Broad Silk Weavers Association of America, and all round labor fakir and ward heeler, represented the Democratic party, one of the political wings of the vulture of capitalism, on the board of elections in the first district of the second ward.

The following conversation occurred between Butterworth and Thos. Maher, president of the U. B. S. W. Association of America, etc., etc., on the morning of election day.

"Butterworth—'Well, Tom, did you read that article in the DAILY PEOPLE on the Patterson silk industry?'

Tom Maher—'Yes. And that—who wrote that article should have his face smashed in, and when I see him he'll get it.'

Butterworth—'Well, Tom, when you old-party heeler, who go into trade unions and tell the rank and file to keep politics out of the union, so that you can trade on their vote and sell them out to the capitalist class, got what you deserve. A trade union like yours (the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America) whose members, while out on strike will go and shoot other strikers down, is a fake union, and you know it. You have seen seven of your members go that in Allentown, when they went to shoot down striking coal miners. Will you deny that statement?'

Maher—(boiling with anger) 'You talk as if it was a crime for a workman to belong to the militia.'

Butterworth—'Yes, I do consider it a crime for a workman to join the militia, and one of the worst crimes a

wage-worker can be guilty of. People hold a scab in contempt who takes a job that you have quit. The workman who will deliberately take a gun on his shoulder to shoot his fellow-workmen of another union to accept a reduction of wages, that as they did in Buffalo, Brooklyn, Chicago, Hazleton, Wardner, and the fields of Pennsylvania, such men are as contemptible of all scabs as bones and intelligent workmen keep out of the militia.'

Maher—'Well, that is the worst I ever heard.'

The argument between Butterworth and Maher was continued later in the day as follows:

Butterworth—'Well, Tom, I told you, the writer of that article on the Patterson Silk Industry, that you were going to smash his face, and he would send you his compliments, the earliest date, by writing something concerning you, for the DAILY PEOPLE and then send you a complimentary copy of the paper.'

Maher—'Well, that—well, I'd ed his face smashed!!!'

Great Scott, what a beautiful and logical argument in defence of Organized Scabbery.

Brute physical force, is the last resort of a scoundrel when defeated in argument.

Could a stronger indictment against the old school of trade unions justify the "Disorganized Labor," complete "Organized Scabbery," be presented to the jury, public opinion?

Let the Socialist arm with the hammer descend with aim, and smash the labor fakir and his pure and simple union or scab incubator.

These dead twigs of the upas tree of capitalism must be cut off to prevent it from further poisoning the labor movement.

How shall we proceed to do it? By organizing the Socialist Labor Party to fight the capitalist class on the political field, while striving to overthrow the wage system of slavery, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, champion the cause of the working class in factories and mines. By declaring every trade union officers who advocate no "politics in trade unions" a scab and treating inasmuch every trade unionist that supports the labor fakir and affords him, voting cattle to trade with and sell to the bosses, the Democratic or Republican parties on election day, must be pronounced the scab that he is. Every trade union officer who advocates the Democratic, Republican or stool-pigeon Social Democratic party, or parties that represent the various stages of capitalist development, and the capitalist class, must be declared a scab. Every public officer who comes from the ranks of the workers who votes to appropriate money to build or support armies must be declared a scab. Every worker who enrolls in the militia must be declared a scab.

The whole history of the labor fakir, the pure and simple non-political labor organization, the history of labor organization from A to Z, are but incidents in the history of the Democratic and publican and Debsite parties.

All hail the fighting S. L. P. the sturdy S. T. & L. A. Death to labor fakir and his organized scab. Onward to the Socialist Republic, in time.

#### Quick Work.

To surprise the members of the New Executive Committee to know that they are at last doing the impossible, day in the Louisville "Dispatch" I send the following news item, sent me, doubt by the intelligent and trustworthy Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—A copy was issued to-day by the National Committee of the Socialist Labor Party for a convention, to be held in Boston next Sunday, to bring about a reconciliation of the Social Democracy and the Socialist Labor factions in the party, if possible. It is the intention to have only one ticket on the ballot in the future.

The absurdity of the matter seemed to strike the astute news men. It is not customary to call national conventions at two day's notice, and if were so called it is not customary keep the matter a secret both from the concerned, and from those credited doing the calling.

Another absurdity of the matter that the Socialist Labor Party is to unite with any one or anything rests on the fact that it conducts a year, and it demonstrated the fact it can hold the field in the midst of his obstacles, and against almost overwhelming odds. On the contrary, Social Democracy did not reach the ure at which it aimed. It took to a ditch to jump, and it is now a water far from both banks. Unlike ver Twist it has received its political gruel and wants no more.

That this side of the question is not appeal to the "Dispatch" is reasonable, because the average newspaper knows as little about socialism as possible, and learns that as badly as it can, but for a to announce with becoming journalistic gravity that a convention is to be held in two days—could the Debsites selves do anything more preposterous?

The item, of course, must have come from some body of men. It is only other indication that the Social Democrats, weakened by the unmerciful thing they received are grasping for anything to catch hold of. They came live wire in politics, and now they are evidently caught the boomerang of their own nonsensical lies on a tender of the cranium.

W. E. Louisville, Kentucky, November 16.

The British shoemaker is raising a lot of alarm because his market is being emptied by American rivals. Based on trade announcements show a heavy ing off in exports, those to South alone being 25,000 dozen pairs less than they were last year. In addition to imports



# THE DEBS MOVEMENT!

Its Origin, Its Development, and Its Failure as a Political Party—In the Campaign Its Boast of 250,000 Votes Is Shown to Have Been the Boast of a Crook—Now Split Into Factions, Torn by Conflicting Interests, They Stand on the Political Auction Block To Be Knocked Down to the Highest Bidder.

The Social Democratic Party is a movement that has to be known to be understood. The soil from which it sprang, the causes of its being, and those who shape it and control it, must be known, before a knowledge of just what it is can be had. The object of this writing shall be, then, to find out the nature of that soil, the causes that brought the Deberie (that is the best name for it, for without Debs it is not high, into being, and the mental and intellectual status of the men who shape its policy and direct its movements. All the brave words and fine phrases of its advocates count for naught against the facts in the case.

In this country the system of government is such that at recurring periods, the class in power must ask for an extension of their lease of power. The class in power must get the right to rule from the citizens—voters. This necessitates the hoodwinking and befuddling of those voters. No capitalist party could hope to win an election if it were forced to place itself before the voters for what it is. Again, the people of this country are essentially revolutionary in their actions and thought, and that revolutionary attitude has been created by the capitalist class itself. There are other capitalist countries; this is the only capitalist country. In all other countries the capitalist class is hampered by old ideas and traditions that prevent the full development of capitalism. Here even the traditions are capitalist ones. In other countries even the introduction of machinery is blocked and hindered by the thought and sentiment prevailing. Now and revolutionary methods of production are frowned upon and objected to by many who see in it a menace to their position and power. This is practically true of every European country with the exception of France. In this country, though, the man who puts in new and better machinery in a factory, is looked upon as a great and good man, and the more he puts in the greater is his greatness and goodness. The manufacturer that revolutionizes the methods of production, or who utilizes the ideas of men that revolutionize a particular line of industry, is looked upon as having reached the pinnacle of success. As a matter of fact, the industries of this country have been revolutionized within the past thirty years, and the revolution has met the acclaim of all the leading men, without any notable exception, of the country.

## READY TO VOTE FOR ANYTHING.

Starting with that revolutionary spirit, engendered and fostered by the capitalist class, we find the voters of this country, or a very considerable portion of them, ready to vote for anything that they consider better than they do that thing already used; ready to jump from one party to another. This feature in politics must be reckoned with, so the capitalist class see to it that any movement that springs up, must be dominated and controlled by men whom the capitalist class control. This they must do if they would maintain the power they now possess.

The two main parties of capitalism are sufficient for all purposes usually, but once comes a time when, owing to the increasing poverty of vast numbers of the people, or the bankruptcy of the middle class, it appears necessary that a new party should be brought into being. Whether of the two dominant parties there are any hope; they are hopelessly on the side of the enemy, say those who advocate a new party, and a new party must be had.

This last assertion of the advocates of a new party is accepted even by a majority of those who vote for the old parties. There are no real fanatical Republicans or Democrats, except a few of the older ones who hold, have held, or expect to hold a job. Most men look upon both parties as a collection of crooks and schemers, and know very well that both are hypocrites, though they perhaps could not point out in so many words their shortcomings. Practically unanimous is the sentiment that politics is a game and that only fakirs play it. So long as capitalism can make men believe that, just so long is capitalism safe, as the average man will then consider himself as being forced to choose between two evils, and will swing from one evil to another. With the coming of a new party, starting out, as it invariably does, with the truth about the two old parties, men begin to hope that here at last is a decent party. Here is one that is not playing a game with public office and the stake, and the eternal longing of the honest, is, ostensibly, about to be satisfied, in politics as in other things.

## THE GREENBACK PARTY.

As we see coming into existence the Greenback party, which was eventually swallowed up by the Democratic party. The Greenback party was a party of visionaries who were attempting the impossible. Still those who made up its rank and file were honest in their way, and sincerely desired a new and honest party. It is the belief of many who ought to know better that the Greenback party was captured by the Democrats when it was strong and vigorous. It was not. It was captured at its inception by men detailed from the Democratic party for that purpose, who joined the Greenback party when it was young and weak, for the purpose of side-tracking it into the Democratic party, and showing the people

that even third parties were as rotten as the old parties.

The history of the Peoples party is identical with that of the Greenback. The numberless so-called "Independent" parties—local to a great extent—which have sprung up from time to time, have only added to the history made by the Greenback and Peoples parties, until to-day the average man looks upon the third party as simply a collection of soreheads who have lost at the regular game and have started a new party as a "strike party" with which to hold up and terrify the managers of the old parties into doing something for them.

## THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

There is and has been for some time past in existence a party that cannot be captured by the capitalist emissaries—the Socialist Labor Party. It is a party of workingmen standing for the capture of political power by the working class and the abolition of slavery. This party is a stiff-necked party that is very particular about who joins it. It does not want and will not have within its ranks the disappointed politician and worn-out spellbinder. Many of these have tried to join and have been run up against the cold and brutal exposure of their past, together with a rather impolite refusal of their adherence. This party, because of its unwavering allegiance to principle and its refusal to compromise with anything or anybody has, in a quiet way, been gradually beating down the idea that all parties are crooked. The capitalist class knows very well that a party of workingmen general that a party of workingmen can be honest and consistent, the growth of such a party will become rapid, and as it grows the power of capitalism will grow weak. Therefore all its papers ignore that party and when they do try to ignore they misrepresent it, and try their best to make it appear that that party is composed of warring factions who do not know what they want, except it may be notoriety. This was made easy because, while the party was only too willing to keep out the professedly crooked politician, it good-naturedly took in all manner of freaks and men who sought careers, whom the party had to every once in a while, for its own safety and in its desire to remain uncompromising and honest, to kick out. Time and again have forced to kick out. Time and again have carefully disguised emissaries entered its ranks, and none were more enthusiastic than they, until at last they gave themselves away by some act which resulted in their expulsion. All these so-called "fights" have only reacted against their capitalist instigators and endeared the party more and more to the intelligent members of the working class.

## REASON FOR THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

In that is found the reason for the Social Democratic party. If the Socialist Labor Party could continue as the Socialist party then would men come to recognize its sturdy manliness and rectitude. To overcome this it was necessary to get up another "Socialist" party that could be manipulated and twisted as was the Greenback and Peoples parties, until at last the people would say: "That Socialist party is like the others; it is as crooked as they are and it is only a collection of soreheads."

## STRUGGLE WITHIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Together with the attempts made from the outside, there was going on within the Socialist Labor Party a struggle between those who had settled down on the movement for what they could make out of it and those who did not want the movement for the sake of having a movement of which they could live, but wanted a movement that should move: one that should secure the object for which it was organized as soon as possible, so that the necessity for such a movement should be abolished. It was a struggle between the old and the new, the settled habits of age and the enthusiasm and purpose of youth. This struggle at last ranged itself around the question of whether a paper published in the German language should be allowed to train with every crooked and dirty element that would give it money for its support, or whether it should support, loyally and faithfully, the principles of the Socialist Labor Party. The editors (?) of this paper were men who looked upon all Americans as frauds and corruptionists who simply wished to make what they could out of anything and everything. Americans in their minds were hopelessly incompetent and ignorant. Keeping themselves apart from the life of the people they studiously avoided making any attempt to become acquainted with the real situation in America. They believed the movement was organized solely to publish a paper upon which paper they could live. Any other conception of the labor movement was wrong and indecent.

Against the power of the progressive and militant force, then gradually gaining ground, they felt themselves impotent, and they needed assistance. Naturally, they turned to those who also hated and feared the power of the Socialist Labor Party; they turned to Tammany, who

gave them a body of heelers and their blessing, with which they descended upon the Party and attempted to physically smash in the heads of its officers and active members. They were foiled, and the result was that they and their Tammany thugs were soundly thrashed, and themselves kicked out, once for all, of the Socialist Labor Party. Tammany used them for a short time afterwards, and then, finding them of no account, threw them overboard.

When this element found themselves out in the cold what was more natural than that they should "join" the crowd that had been organized with the sole intent of smashing the Socialist Labor Party, and making the Socialist movement a laughing stock. Therefore, they joined forces with the Social Democracy, which they had formerly contemned, and the leaders of which they hate because they are so like themselves—every one of them out for a job in some sort of a movement. The "joining" was not effected without trouble, and various and many were the well-founded allegations of fraud and double-dealing that were hurled at each by both.

## BOASTFUL CLAIMS.

Since the jointure the S. D. P. has had two national committees, and lately three, which have pulled both ways at once. The "united" body "nominated" candidates for president and vice president in Debs and Harriman, and then began a campaign that was a repetition of the old Greenback and Populist campaigns. Large and juicy were the boasts which were made concerning the vote the Deberie would get. They were going to carry Kansas, Indiana and a few more States. 1,000,000 votes was the smallest estimate they made of their strength. Any old fakir or crook was good enough to secure membership—non-deeds paying at that—and the usual hysterics of a hysterical campaign were on. The capitalist papers, and especially the Republican ones, gave them space and announced on all sides that they were the Socialists and Debs was the Socialist candidate. The Republican party, anxious to secure themselves against loss, boomed them in close States, and both Republicans and Democrats in New York State, wishing to get rid of the Socialist Labor Party as an official party, worked for them, studiously ignoring the only Socialist party in the field. In fact, the only time the capitalist papers of New York city, with one exception, noticed the S. L. P. was when its speakers were arrested in the Sixteenth Assembly District, and then they carefully mentioned it as a "faction." It was a chance not lost by capitalism to again show that the political soreheads, the Socialists, were "fighting among themselves."

The foregoing is a description of the soil out of which the Deberie grew, and the causes of its being. Both thoroughly and completely. To fully understand it a short history of the individual around whom it revolves and from whom it gets its standing such as it is, is here given.

## EUGENE V. DEBS FOR YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1892 AN OFFICER OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN AND A DEMOCRATIC POLITICIAN IN TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

In 1892 he organized (?) the American Railway Union which was to take the place of the old brotherhoods, and unite all railroad workers in a common organization. He began his "work" upon the Union Pacific Railroad, the only railroad upon which the workers were organized under one head and in a common organization. This organization he attempted to break up by forming rival unions of his A. R. U. Assisting him in this "noble work" was one Howard, a notorious fakir who had been used by the railroad managers to organize the so-called "Independent Order of Railway Conductors" in opposition to the regular union of that trade. Backing up Howard was Kellier of Minnesota, another notorious fakir who had also been used by the railroad managers to break up strikes of brakemen. The history of the A. R. U. is well known. Its failure, intended from the start, is one of Mr. Debs' assets in the lecture business. During the life and death of the A. R. U. Debs showed himself for what he is, a bombastic, ignorant fakir who one minute threatens and the next minute whines. The end of it all is characteristic of the whole Deberie. When called upon to defend himself against the attack of Woods and Grosscup, two shyster lawyers who had been elevated to the Federal bench because of services rendered to several smooth financiers of Illinois and Wisconsin, instead of assuming the attitude of a man and attorney as they had, by defaulting stating that it was his business to refuse to obey illegal and arbitrary mandates of a corrupt judge, he meekly pleads "not guilty," and calls upon the working class for funds with which to hire Clarence S. Darrow and other tricky lawyer politicians to conduct his own defense. The result was as intended, the real issue of putting Woods and Grosscup on trial was lost in the shuffle, and the case became one of technicalities ending in the alleged punishment of Debs for violating an illegal and unwarranted act of a corrupt judge. His punishment was six months in Woodstock jail, where he enjoyed all the comforts of home, together with a goodly supply of the creature comforts he so fondly loves.

## DEBS SUPPORT BRYAN.

He could have saved himself even then by going back to Terre Haute and running for congress, so that the workingmen of that district might have given proof of their "devotion to liberty" he is so fond of prating about. Instead of that he supports the Democratic candidate for congress there, and Bryan for president. Understanding, as he must have, otherwise he is an imbecile, that the Democratic party's record was written in the blood of workingmen killed by the Democratic party in the interest of capitalism. When Bryan was defeated he then said that the defeat of Bryan showed that the ballot had been found useless in the hands of the workingman, that soulless corporations had been enthroned in power, and that there was nothing in front of us but a bloody revolution. After that he spent his time in throwing slings at the Socialist movement, claiming that it was

only a pack of beer-drinking Germans who met in the back rooms of saloons and made a convert every time a bartender was hired. This game he kept up until, early in 1897, he found out that he too was a "Socialist," and that his mission on earth was to take "Socialism down among the lowly."

## COLONIZING.

He proceeded to perform his mission something after the following: Among the many wild and visionary schemes evolved for the solving of the social problem, is the one of colonization. Time and again had such schemes been tried and failed, owing to the fact that a new birth in society cannot take place behind society's back. When such schemes fail the schemers usually have all there is left. Debs decided that the best way to bring about Socialism was to colonize a State, preferably one of the smaller western ones, by getting a lot of "Socialistically" inclined persons to move into such State AFTER THEY HAD PUT UP ENOUGH MONEY TO PAY THEIR WAY THERE, AND BY THE LAND UPON WHICH THEY SHOULD LIVE.

Of course, the money was to be put in the hands of Debs' agents. Debs got this idea from a man named Lermund in Maine, who had been working the game for some time, and thought that with Debs to back it up the shekels would come in more readily from the suckers who would be caught, with Debs as a bait, in large numbers. Debs was not going to let a good thing slide so easily as all that, so he threw Mr. Lermund overboard and started a game for himself.

A "Convention" of the defunct A. R. U. is called, composed of a lot of fakirs and a few decent men which convention, after listening to the inevitable "speech" by Debs, "organizes" itself as the "Social Democracy." This organization was neither fish nor fowl. According to Debs, it was non-political, according to others, it was a political organization. All the riff-raff of fakirdom flocked to it, and the sentimentally inclined were "touched" for funds. As chief bell-ringer in the show appeared "Colonel," "Major," "General" and some other things, Richard Hinton. Debs made a tour of the country heralded as the "advance agent of the new dispensation." Every capitalist paper gave lots of space to the new apostle, and the salvation of the working class was at last in sight.

Debs in starting out had picked upon Washington as the State to be colonized, but after a while he refused to say what State it was he "was going to begin on." Not so with Mr. Hinton. He came out with a glowing prospectus of the heaven-to-be which he located in some hills composed mostly of rocks, in Tennessee. Debs would give a dozen of the New Jerusalem, which was then only six months away, in which he built schools, villages, churches and factories, costing \$400,000 a factory. This was as late as March, 1898, in Washington, D.C.

## VICTIMIZING MINERS.

During 1897 the coal miners' strike in the bituminous fields was on, Debs took some time off to go and assist the Hannanite Ratchford in victimizing the miners. Things looked so hopeless to him in August that he again saw the necessity of a "bloody revolution" using these words at a meeting called to discuss the strike at St. Louis.

The time will come to incite the populace. In the near future there will be an uprising of the people; Congress will be dispersed and the Supreme Court abolished. When that time comes you can count upon me. I will be ready to shed the last drop of my blood when the time comes.

That sort of language is not uncommon to Mr. Debs. Whenever he has the "blues," which is very often, he sees beer-land in sight.

After "inciting the populace" at St. Louis, Debs got back into the harness and again continued his "tour," working the colonization game for all it was worth. During 1897 about \$8,000 were collected from various persons, many of whom were very poor.

## SOCIAL DEMOCRACY SPLITS.

In June 1898 the Social Democracy held a convention and "split" itself. One crowd wanted a colonization plan, the other a political party. Debs stood with the latter, the leaders of which, after the "convention," issued a statement declaring the colonization scheme to be a fraud and swindle, stating therein that they, including Debs, knew it was a fraud and swindle in December 1897. That statement was a bad one for Debs, because it proved that he knew the scheme to be a swindle in December '97, yet spoke for and advocated that swindle as late as April 1898.

The Debsites then took the name of "Social Democratic Party," and started out as the "real thing" as a Socialist party. Debs was the messiah and now he was to take "scientific Socialism" down to the lowly and make it popular among Americans. He began his work by surrounding himself with all manner of foreign anarchists, and haters of America and Americans, besides all the fakirs of home growth. According to these geany the Socialist Labor Party with its ignorant Dutch following was going to have its face pushed into the mud so deep that it would never emerge. Assaults were made upon the party, and various were the attempts made to pull sections out and add them to Debs' gang. This was made necessary by the fact that most of those who "joined" Debs had a constitutional objection to paying dues, in fact most of them had quit the S. L. P. because it was tyrannous enough to demand dues.

Without funds these grafters could not live; does they must have. So they began a campaign of lies and abuse, accompanied by the beating of tom-toms and the sound of brass.

## BEGINS "LECTURE" TOUR.

Again, as in '97, did Debs quit his work on behalf of the "Social Democratic Party," and started on a "lecture tour." This tour was made necessary, because Debs found out he owed some debts that he had incurred in "fighting the battle

of labor in 1894," for the railroad managers. No one has ever seen any itemized or other account of said debts, and as a matter of fact they are like the beer-lad Debs sees at times—a figment of his imagination, which was always stronger than his memory. Those debts must be paid, therefore, for a "lecture" Debs, through his manager, Rogers, another relict of the A. R. U., and notorious independent politician, with Republican leanings, of Chicago, would charge all the way from \$50 up to \$125. Many a confiding mortal was enured out of from fifteen to seventy-five cents for one of these lectures; and many a fakir-ridden central labor union was caught by Debs and Rogers. During 1898 Debs came down to New York to tell a gang of rich men, at a meeting of their club, that the labor problem would be solved by love. In that year also he got into a lingual tussle with an English parson, during which the parson set up the remarkable historical "fact" that all progress was the result of compromise. Debs, to show his familiarity with history, accepted that deliberately false statement as correct and allowed himself to be made a monkey by the sleek defender of capitalism.

On his lecture tour early in 1899 Debs struck the town of Columbus, Ohio. Being asked by a man named Steinhoff why he was going around lecturing, Debs answered "To get money with which to pay certain debts incurred by the A. R. U." On further investigation it was shown that if money was owing to anybody, it was owed to a few shyster lawyers. Thereupon Steinhoff demanded twenty dollars which he had paid into Debs' colonization plan, which money he sorely needed. He got the frozen face.

## DEBS BECOMES THE MESSIAH OF THE KANGAROOS.

In July, 1899, there happened a series of events, referred to above, in the Socialist Labor Party, which put outside the breastworks once for all those who had attempted to make the Party an annex to their business. These individuals needed a home, needed a Messiah to lead them out of the wilderness into which they had plunged themselves. They were not particular as to whom they secured for the job, didn't care whether they liked him or not, any old thing would do so long as they could use it. What better Messiah could they get than Debs? His heart was filled with rage against the Socialist Labor Party, so was theirs. His living depended upon working grafts, so did theirs. His main stock was a reputation rather decayed and frayed at the edges, so was theirs. In one thing only did he outdistance them. He was an American. A despised, contemptible American ignoramus. For all these reasons they begged Debs to take them in. After mature consideration he did, partly; they took him in completely.

Debs knew that in a political struggle in the United States he would out about as much of a figure as a jelly-fish in an ocean, therefore did not want to be nominated for candidate for president. But after seeing several of his new found friends of Mr. Rogers, the Republican steerer from Chicago, he accepted, and was nominated, and voted for, with the result that the great and only "socialist," who was going to show the Socialist Labor Party how to get votes, and build up a tremendous socialist movement in a day, will not get anywhere near as many votes as the most conservative of his supporters hoped for.

## IGNORANCE OF DEBS.

During the campaign Debs gave on several occasions evidences of his fitness to act as leader of a Socialist movement, by disclosing his crass ignorance of American history: when he declared Lincoln was elected to free the slaves. Also his understanding of Socialist principles, by asserting his intention to begin the nationalization of industries by starting with the railroads. Also did he display his ignorance by saying that "I do not know whether I would buy them or confiscate them."

There are other men who have some part to fill in the Deberie, but they are simply small editions of Debs, who hang upon him as satellites. A picture of Debs is, to a great extent, a picture of them all. Ignorant, scheming, crafty, whining and vapid are they all. The fact that they accept his leadership, proves their own innate fakir nature. To expect a movement such as the Socialist movement must be; a movement armed with facts, knowledge of history, economics and politics, to accept the leadership of a Debs, whose knowledge of those subjects is on a par with that of a Siwash Indian, is to expect the impossible. Any movement that accepts such "leadership" is a movement indeed. A movement that moves sideways, backwards, any way but forward.

Taking the Deberie as it is, adding nothing to it, taking nothing from it, it stands forth a cancerous capitalist growth that has reached its limit and must shortly cease to be, because the surgeon's knife of awakening class-consciousness will have cut it out of the body politic and thrown it aside on the ash heap, together with its prototype of the past, the Populist party.

Those who steer the ship of the Social Democratic party steer by the rule of old, that "history repeats itself." They expect to repeat the history of the Populist party, and securing political jobs for themselves sell out those who follow their lead. But they forget that all historic events occur twice, "once as tragedy and again as farce." The Populist movement was farce; the Deberie is the farce.

## "ARBETAREN"

Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2-6 New Road street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York.

## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One year ..... \$1.50  
Six months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .37  
Two months (trial subscription) ..... 10  
Sample copies free.

## ON THE STUMP.

### The Humors of a Political Campaign as Seen and Heard From the Platform.

The Socialist Labor Party agitator is engaged in so serious a movement, and he sees so much of the dark side of that tragedy whose victims are the men, women and children of his class, that he is likely to overlook the glints of humor which light up the gloom for a passing moment.

In New York the Socialist speaker faces crowds which are ever varying in their make-up. The crowd may be composed of men of one nationality, or of a dozen. Democrats or Republicans may predominate, but two things are certain: the children will be there and they will let you know it.

## THE CHILDREN.

While the stand from which you are to speak is being put up, the children gather around and ask all sorts of questions and offer more advice than is possible to follow. "Is this a Republican or Democrat meetin', Mister?" "Do youse fellers talk for Bryan?" "Don't you have no brass band?" "Say, youse fellers can't hold socialist meetin' here; the cops won't let youse." "Aw, wot's de use? Bryan's gold" to get "lected away."

When you begin to speak some urble will suggest certain improvements in your features. He may not like the color or cut of your whiskers, and, for fear that a better chance may not present itself, he tells you just how to fix them up to suit his taste. But the children invariably stop making noise as soon as the speaker has got well started. They line up as close as possible to the stand, and applaud at every opening.

## THE OBJECTOR.

He is a regular institution. He only attends the meeting for the purpose of objecting, and really does not care whether anybody sides with him or not. He has always some pet grievance on his sleeve and dizes it out for the purpose of letting folks know he has it. He may object to the speaker urging the working men to vote for the party of their own class, either because "politics is crooked" or because he "can't prove there are no classes in America." In the first case he is probably a harmless rose, or dirty-water anarchist, and in the second he is most likely some poor devil who is best described by the term "coolie of commerce," who receives from six to eight dollars a week and expects to get rich. These people make only as much noise as the speaker permits.

But the drunken Tammanyite who objects to having the Democratic party roasted, is harder to dispose of the first time he bumps against the Socialist. He is very quiet afterwards. He generally opens up by declaring more or less proudly that "Tammany is the only friend of the worker." When he discovers that he is up against a very hard proposition, and that he has only given the speaker a fine opening to lash Tammany across the face, he tries the dodge which used to work so well in former years: "He abuses the speakers and threatens to 'do' him." This bluff being called, he slinks away, with the crowd cheering and laughing at him.

## THE MAN WHO ASKS QUESTIONS.

He does not ask the questions because of any desire for enlightenment. It matters naught to him that the speaker has thoroughly explained and illustrated the point he inquires about. He has a question to ask, and he hears nothing and sees nothing until he has rid himself of it. He will fire the same question at the next speaker he hears, and he will try to draw any speaker into a private conversation so as to have the pleasure of telling him that "You did not answer my question fully." Of course, every man who asks questions does not belong to this class of chronic. Men who are really anxious to learn will often ask pertinent questions on some point which the speaker has overlooked. Usually the crowd is quick to distinguish between the freak and the honest questioner and quick to laugh him out of the way.

## THE POLICE.

At the ordinary street corner meetings a couple of policemen are detailed, and they lose just that much time from their sleep. There is no extra time allowed the regular men and no extra men put on for campaign duty, although hundreds of street meetings are held every evening. Sometimes the officer is gruff, and tries to show his loyalty to Tammany, but this is the exception. Usually, the officers are attentive, and preserve order. In some cases they are sympathetic and their suppression of the tough and freak is vigorous and effective.

## RIVAL MEETINGS.

It often happens that opposing parties will hold meetings on street corners across from each other. This means hard work for the Socialist if he is one of the contestants. The other fellows will have music and drama to attract the crowd and drown his opponent's voice. If the latter possesses good lungs and staying powers he generally captures the crowd that the music has brought to the scene, as the hired spellbinder, like the military mercenary, only fights for the time he is paid for.

## THE CROWD.

A New York crowd is almost always blasé. It listens to a political speech in about the same way it looks at a crowd of men engaged in excavating the street for a sewer. Hardly ever does it refuse to grant a hearing. The common reproach to a disturber, "If you don't want to listen, go away," expresses well the psychology of the crowd. It will listen without becoming greatly interested, and will repeat either being disturbed or forced to listen. What the effect of the speech will be is difficult to estimate. It may not only increase the vote, but may be means of making some future captain of hundreds take the first step on the road that leads to the emancipation of the wage slave.

## MILLERANDISM.

### THE PROCCSS OF DECOMPOSITION IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

Straws That Indicate the Coming Disintegration of the Social Democracy of Germany and Reorganization on Lines Abreast of the Needs of the Times.

HEIDLERBERG, Ger., Nov. 7.—I do not think that the indignation of the American comrades at the adoption of the Kautsky-Millerand resolution by the late international congress has not yet subsided, and that they are earnestly seeking the reasons for its adoption. It seems to me that a brief summary of a few of the leading events which have taken place in two or three of the European Socialist parties will throw considerable light on the unhappy result arrived at in the Paris Congress. That the "party morals" of certain portions of the European Socialist parties have sadly deteriorated is apparent, and to no one more so than our capitalist antagonists. And it goes without saying, that the latter have not failed to use the weapon put into their hands by the consequent splits.

In France, Millerand's acceptance of a position in the Cabinet and the consequent disunion in the ranks of our French comrades is too well known to be rehearsed.

Here in Germany there has also been much party trouble. It is only necessary to recall the Bernstein controversy. The comrades will recollect how an attack of Bernstein's on Belfort Bar in "Die Neue Zeit" finally culminated in an insane attack on Marx, Engels and the program of the Social Democracy given in his "Vorlesungen des Sozialismus" (1896) which resulted in a raging denunciation from Liebknecht, and a refutation from Kautsky in his "Anfhrkritik" (1899). But the mischief produced did not fail to work on.

To show how demoralized certain portions of the party here are let me name a pamphlet which appeared this year, called "Dennoch," from the theory and history of the trade union movement. The author is Werner Sombart, a professor at the University of Breslau. This "learned" output was greeted with great enthusiasm by the comrades in Breslau and was widely circulated, in spite of a vigorous criticism in the "Vorwarts." In the conclusion of his book the author says that we could not do without the "senial" (?) leaders of industry. A reply like this would easily have settled the book with the comrades, but the honorable professor was plucker than that. His sickness consists in making compliments to the Socialists, and then negating them very cleverly. A book like this is naturally dear to the hearts of the capitalists, and can easily create trouble in a party shaken as the German Social Democracy has been by the civil consequences of the Bernstein controversy.

This illiberal book has done considerable to create a "Bres" Capitalist and Brother Labor spirit, and what with local influences, the party has finally drifted to the coalition stage—a stage which has proven the rule of many parties in by-gone times. The clear cut tactics which have so far led to victory in many countries seem to have been temporarily forgotten, and the desire for power is uppermost.

The factors which helped to bring about the final result in the Congress on the Millerand resolution are thus in a measure laid bare. And that the Trust resolution adopted by it is a weak thing follows with mathematical precision. Well known authority as he is, Comrade Sombart, though backed by such comrades as Guesde, Lafargue and Ferri, could naturally make no headway against the faithfulness caused by dissensions in the parties, which again was caused more by the "greed for gain" than anything else.

The Kangaroos (for this term is now current in Europe also, and need in the same sense as at home), of the different parties tried to cover up their reticence in the Congress by wearing bows for "Unity" and the credit due to the Socialist Labor parties of the United States, France, and Ireland, and to comrades Ferri for their clear cut stand against reactionism cannot be overestimated. That Hyndman and the English delegation should have supported "Millerandism" and "Unity," is natural; for both seem to have no clear party line. Socialism in England (Vide Pete Curran Socialist (?) labor leader, who was a delegate.) But the attitude of Slinger was rather surprising to some of us. He voted for the Kautsky resolution, and yet in a German address to the Congress just before the visit to the Communard Wall at Pere Lachaise he remarked "that he, (Slinger), was against the taking of jobs..." the rest was lost to me in the usual plea for Unity!

No doubt the next International at Amsterdam will have a considerable mess to clean up.

THEO. F. VONNEGUT.

Of Section Indianapolis, Socialist Labor Party.

## PAMPHLETS

Get it from the...

## TRANSVAAL WAR.

The Boers are still holding their own in the Transvaal. We have on hand a few of each of the following pamphlets. They are the last of the third impression. No more will be imported:

The Transvaal War and the Degradation of England. By H. M. Hyndman.

The Truth About the Transvaal. By F. Reginald Statham.

South Africa in the Past and Future. By F. Reginald Statham.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 24 New Road street, New York City.



**WEEKLY PEOPLE.**  
Published by the Socialist Labor Party,  
at 24 and 6 New Reads St.,  
New York.  
P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.  
EVERY SATURDAY.  
TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.  
Invariably in advance  
Single Copy..... 62  
Six months..... 25  
One year..... \$0.50  
Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.  
As far as possible, rejected communica-  
tions will be returned if so desired and  
stamps are enclosed.  
Entered as second class matter at the  
New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,068  
In 1890..... 13,831  
In 1892 (Presidential)..... 21,157  
In 1894..... 33,133  
In 1896 (Presidential)..... 36,564  
In 1898..... 82,204  
In 1899..... 85,231



I am a Proletarian.  
But no longer blind I stand erect;  
Conscious, not only of my class, but more;  
Knowing the destiny and place in life  
I and my brothers shall full soon attain.  
—STANISLAS CULLEN.

## CONCESSIONS? WHAT CONCESSIONS, PRAY?

Beginning with almost the day after election, and since then increasing in numbers, letters in all sorts of languages have come to this office from Social Democratic sources in this city, proposing "harmony," "peace," a "stoppage of hostilities between brothers," an "end of internecine feud between Socialists," etc., etc. One of these correspondents, gifted with a more practical mind than the rest, and speaking in the same vein, asks "what concessions would the Socialist Labor Party be willing to make to bring about harmony?"

It would greatly facilitate business if our charming correspondents would indicate the S. L. P. principles that they would wish the S. L. P. to abandon.

For instance:  
The principle of the Class Struggle is a principle of the S. L. P. It is a principle with the S. L. P. that no help can come to the Working Class except to the extent that itself strikes the blow, and down the Capitalist Class; and that capitalist governments are inevitably engines of hostility to the Working Class. Accordingly, the S. L. P. prohibits its members from filling any public office except such office is conquered by the workers themselves; it does not allow them to take office by the grace of the Capitalist Class; and the Party ruthlessly expels and brands as a traitor the member who would accept public office at the blood-stained hands of a capitalist government. The Social Democracy holds otherwise. Its San Francisco organization applied for public offices to the capitalist municipal government of that city; that government granted them two jobs, and the two were accepted, and are now filled with the consent of the Social Democracy.—Is the S. L. P. expected to abandon the principle of the Class Struggle?

It is a principle with the S. L. P. that the men it elects to public office shall use the position thus wrested from the clutches of capitalism, wholly in the interest of the Working Class; that they shall unswervingly resist any and all measures that accrue to the power of the Capitalist Class and that strengthen its capacity to oppress the Working Class. The Social Democracy holds otherwise. James F. Carey, its man in Haverhill, Mass., gave his vote to a \$15,000 appropriation for an armory in the industrial center of that town; with factories in not one of which there is not some violation of the factory acts; with the children of the workers in that town unable to enjoy proper school facilities; with measures untold, that would ease the burdens of the workers,—with all this left neglected or unprovided for, the Social Democratic representative gives his support to an armory, to a notorious engine of Working-Class oppression, and his conduct is approved by his party.—Is the S. L. P. expected to abandon the principle of keeping faith with the Working Class?

It is a principle with the S. L. P. that always and at all times it is to stand by the Working Class in all its endeavors to improve its condition, and, consequently, that the Party is always and at all times to resist the manoeuvres of the bores of the Working Class to sacrifice the workers to the bosses' interests. Accordingly, when a class of men, whom Hanna correctly calls his "Labor Lieutenants," and who are otherwise known as Labor Fakirs, or the Organized Scabbards, start strikes, that should be won, and that they for the sole reason of having a pretext to plunder the workers, and to gain ab-

seasments for Fakirs' salaries and strike committee dues; and when these scamps refuse to settle a strike for the exclusive reason that the strike being off, their Strike Committee revenues would be at end;—when such crimes are perpetrated on the workers, then the S. L. P. strictly holding to its principles, falls with sledge-hammer blows upon the "Labor Lieutenants" of Capitalism, and stands by the workers amid shot and shell. The Social Democracy holds otherwise. Right here in this city, its organ, the "Volkzeitung" is the ready handmaid of the "Labor Lieutenants" of Capitalism, aiding them at every point in their schemes whereby to keep the workers in ignorance and delude them to their undoing.—Is the S. L. P. expected to abandon the principle that makes it one with the Working Class, and shall it forsake the proletariat?

It is a principle with the S. L. P. that internal Party dissensions shall be settled within the Party itself, and never, under no circumstance, shall the Capitalist Courts be made the arbiter in Party disputes. The Social Democracy holds otherwise. Its Kangaroo organization in this city rushed for protection, on July 14, 1890, to the labor-brothering Courts and thus introduced the judicial benchmen of the Capitalist Class right into the political camp of the Working Class.—Is the S. L. P. expected to abandon the principle that allies with the Capitalist foe are a betrayal of the proletariat?

It is unnecessary to enumerate any further cardinal principles that to-day draw sharp the line between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democracy, or the Kangaroo party.

It will be well, henceforth, if any proposition for harmony and request for concessions are addressed to the Socialist Labor Party, that the exact principles which the Party is expected to concede be clearly specified, to the end that the Party may know the extent to which any babe-in-the-woods may be silly enough to imagine that the fighting Socialist Labor Party would betray its sacred trust, and become a boodle concern.

There is but one concession the S. L. P. will ever make, and that concession is to state in the heads of the lackeys of the Capitalist Class as readily as the Party will state in the head of Capitalism itself.

## "LABOR LIEUTENANTS" AT WORK.

The International Association of Machinists are just now holding a series of big meetings in New York and vicinity. The ostensible purpose of these meetings is to "celebrate a victory" obtained against the employers. The alleged victory is a concession of two hours' work a week. The rank and file of the International Machinists who attend, and other machinists who are attracted to these meetings verily believe that such a victory has been obtained, and are consequently jubilant. The fact is that no such victory has been obtained; the fact is that once more have the efforts of the rank and file to improve their condition suffered shipwreck; the fact is that the employer has once more circumvented his employees and pulled the wool over their eyes; and, most important of all, the fact is that these "celebrations," these mass meetings, only record another instance where Capital manages to cheat Labor with the assistance of Capital's "Labor Lieutenants," the officers and placemen of the Union.

The facts are these: The rank and file of the machinists have been pushing for shorter hours. At first the employers ignored the demand, but the pushing finally became too strong to be ignored. Did the employers thereupon grant the demand? This they would have been forced to do if a large number of their employees were not members of the International Association of Machinists, that is to say, of an organization that is controlled, officered by Labor Fakirs, by "Labor Lieutenants" of the employers themselves. What the employers did was this: They posted a notice by which ostensibly two hours are granted to the men—so far, how beautiful?—but forthwith, and "more-over that the shortening of time shall not put this shop, by working shorter hours, at a disadvantage in selling our product," the notice proceeds to make provisions, the result of which is to eat into the time belonging to the men; and this nibbling process is carried to the point of taking back fully 1 1/2 of the 2 hours granted. The concession thus offered by the employer would amount to only 1/2 an hour, and everyone knows that such a small difference is soon swallowed up again. So transparent a fraud on the men could hardly be successful if left to fly on its own wings. The men would see through it. In order to make the fraud successful the services of the "Labor Lieutenants" of the employer became necessary. Theirs was the important work of concealing the fraud, as true lieutenants of the employer in the Union these gentlemen were to puff up the concession as a victory,

and, by means of oratory, cause the rank and file to swallow their defeat in the midst of hurrahs of victory.

This is work now being done at the large meetings of machinists that are being addressed by the James O'Connell, the Warners and such other lieutenants of the employer among the workmen. This is what is actually now going on at these mass meetings.

Of course, the workmen, whom these lieutenants of the employer are now cold-bloodedly leading into defeat under the allurement of victory, will soon find out. Then they will remember the warnings from the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance whose voice they are drowning at these meetings, and at whose members they are now uttering vile imprecations prompted by the second-day Labor Lieutenants of Capital. That day is bound to come, and to come soon. But, whether soon or late, the Organized Labor of the land—the S. T. & L. A.—can abide its time. The curses now ignorantly hurled at it will be turned to blessings, while the second-day Labor Lieutenants of the Capitalist Class, being discovered and standing bare and exposed, will be thrown out of the windows by the men whom they are now selling out.

## WHO EXCUSES ACCUSES HIMSELF.

The Socialist press of Europe, particularly of Germany and Austria, offers interesting reading just now. It teems with apologetic explanations, excuses, by those delegates, who, at the recent International Congress held in Paris, went on record in favor of the inglorious, not to say disgraceful, resolution condoning the accepting of political jobs at the hands of capitalist governments. The tenor of the apologies is that the resolution never was meant for an endorsement of Millerand, who accepted a portfolio in the French Cabinet, given him as a Socialist, and who stood by the cabinet despite its several massacres of workmen on strike.

Vain are the efforts of these excusers. They cannot beguile their conduct. Their resolution itself was an abortive attempt to becloud their thought by means of a cloud of words. Additional clouds of words raised now have only the effect produced when cloud is heaped on cloud—the lightning flash that throws light into the very area that the clouds would conceal in darkness.

The discussion on political jobs did not come into the Congress like a bolt from a clear sky. It was introduced by a resolution from the French Socialist Labor Party that, in clear and terse language, expressed the unquestionable Socialist position. Planting itself squarely upon the theory of the class struggle, and evidently guiding its steps by the light of the experience gained from the devices that capitalism employs to corrupt and, thereby to lame, the onward march of the Working Class Revolution, this resolution declared plump and plain:

"Socialists should occupy those positions only which are elective; that is, those positions only which their party can conquer with its own forces by the action of the workers, organized into a class party."

Nor did this resolution come in as a surprise. It had long cast its shadows before it. The accession of Millerand to the cabinet by the grace of a French capitalist premier, had forthwith aroused serious criticism from the virile portions of the French Socialists; and when Millerand, by continuing in the cabinet after the massacre of workmen on strike at the Creusot Works and in Martinique, gave his sanction to such outrages, the criticism grew in vigor, depth and breadth. All Europe, the whole world, was aware of the attitude of the French Socialist Labor Party on this subject. It was known everywhere that the French Socialist Labor Party looked upon Millerand's conduct as a proof that the class struggle could not be toyed with without exposing the whole Labor Movement to suffer shipwreck. It was likewise known that other divisions of Socialists in France, the Millerandists, held otherwise. And it was known that this question was bound to come up in the Congress. With all these antecedents, and they, in their turn, summarized by the resolution offered by the French Socialist Labor Party, the defeat of that clean-cut resolution, and the adoption of its verbose substitute, which does not condemn the accepting of political jobs from capitalist governments, but, on the contrary, makes a labored distinction to justify such action, can receive only one interpretation, to wit, the approval of Millerand's conduct. And so indeed it is interpreted everywhere by the militants, and so was it interpreted by the Millerandist delegates, who received it amid thunderous and interminable outbursts of applause.

The German and Austrian excusers are accusing themselves. A militant Socialist's conduct never needs explanation, surely not on matters of cardinal principle; upon such his conduct is ever clear and unequivocal.

But these excusers accuse themselves still more. The volumes of "explanations" that they offer is now a deliberate

attempt to draw attention away from the actual, the real slip that they made, the real offence committed by these excusers is the fundamental offence of throwing the class struggle overboard. They might equivocate on whether or not their resolution endorsed Millerand; they can't equivocate on its abandonment of the class struggle. Their attitude toward Millerand is but a natural consequence of their desertion of the principle of the class struggle. Their substitute resolution closes with these wondrous words:

"A Socialist must leave the ministry when the organized party recognizes that the government gives evidences of PARTIALITY in the struggle between capital and labor."

"Partiality"? What else can this sentence mean than that it is possible for a capitalist government to be IMPARTIAL in the struggle between capital and labor. It means nothing else. He who uses the expression, says: "Exit Class Struggle."

Capitalist governments are political engines of the capitalist class. Between the capitalist class and the working class there is an irrepressible conflict. The capitalist class cannot maintain its supremacy except at the expense and by the subjugation of the working class. Impartiality on the part of either is a badge of blindness to their class interests. Among large portions of the working class this blindness yet prevails, rendering them "impartial," and, consequently, delaying their emancipation, and urging on their downward course. In the ranks of the capitalist class, however, there is no such blindness. They are class-conscious, and, consequently, "partial" up to the hilt. The main effort on the part of the capitalist class is to keep up the delusion of "impartiality," i. e., deny the existence of the class struggle, so that, while they, themselves, relentlessly practice partiality in their own behalf, the deluded working man may be left more completely helpless in their clutches. From capitalist government nothing can be expected but sharp-edged partiality, partiality towards capital and against labor. The resolution of the present excusers is a desertion of the class struggle. It means compromise, fusion, a sheathing of the sword, with utter demoralization and corruption at the other end of the line awaiting the elements that are headed by such "excusers."

To properly understand the conduct in Paris of the present excusers so as to profit by it here in America, as a horrible example, the "mistake" must be guarded against of supposing these gentlemen have indulged in Paris in an act of deliberate "confession of faith." They did not. And there is the rub. What they did was an unconscious act; they involuntarily gave voice to sentiments that, unknown to themselves, have been slowly corroding their one-time revolutionary or Socialist fibre. They started well, but their movement was premature. It was premature because it had not been preceded by the proper bourgeois political movements. Accordingly they found their path blocked; they ran up against institutions that Socialism should not need to wrestle with. In this wrestle their spirits' edge has been dulled.

Of deep significance these facts are to us in America. They bring home to us the advantages of our own political topography. They are facts to cheer, encourage and inspire the Socialist Labor Party, whose delegation in Paris firmly put its foot down on the disgraceful job and anti-class struggle resolution. Finally, these facts are a lucid commentary on the crew of "Broad Socialists," who, here out of politeness and corruption, would have the Labor Movement of America start where in politically backward Germany and Austria it runs into the ground.

## PETTIGREW'S KEEN SOENT.

Senator Pettigrew, defeated in his own State, forthwith inflated his nostrils for carrion. His own party is annihilated; he seeks for a new one; and he steps before the political footlights with a name, manufactured by himself, for the new concern which he would like to ride. That name is the "Social Labor Party."

This combination tells quite a tale, it gives an inside view into the workings of a politician's mind, which is an interesting thing. For ten years the Socialist Labor Party has stood in the field. Its arguments were unshakable, its facts were undeniable. It stood its ground, and has continued to stand it, despite all opposition, intrigue and chicanery, as only sound principles, and undimmed rectitude and conscious ascendancy can stand its ground. Of course, it did not grow fast. Its posture nevertheless attracted attention, and not a few discerned in it all the elements needed for ultimate triumph. But—they found fault with its name. In the first place, "Socialist" was

too outspoken; these critics did not venture to deny that Socialism was right; "of course it was" said they, "but it never will do to say so"; in the second place, "Labor" was a shocking word, it denoted "classes," it would keep away the intellectuals, etc., etc.

Senator Pettigrew now looks over the political battlefield and he sniffs certain whiffs. He sees the much-boomed Social Democracy turn out a ridiculously small vote everywhere, especially in the West, the theatre of Mr. Debs' "great exploits"; and the Senator evidently does not forget to contrast this small vote with the rodomontade "endorsements" received by Mr. Debs from "organized labor" all over the country. And yet he sees some kind of a vote. This is enough to make him sympathize with the word "Social." On the other hand, he sees the Socialist Labor Party breast a storm that was expected and intended to smash it. he sees that vote mop the floor with the Debserie in Colorado and other places, despite the howl of the Organized Scabbard, and he justly concludes that Labor is with the Debserie. Accordingly, the ex-Senator realizes that the word "Labor" is a powerful one, and he accepts it. Thus he pieces together the name of his new party, and calls it the "Social Labor party."

Interesting it is to watch how these politicians cannot rid themselves of the rooted belief that the people are but flies to be caught with bird lime. They do not realize that the masses stick to old parties by mere force of habit, and that something stronger than bird-lime is required to bear them away into new channels. The late elections have proved this. If bird-lime could do the work of soundness and manliness, the Debs' vote would be up in the hundreds of thousands instead of crawling, as it is, around less than one-half of 100,000, and the Socialist Labor Party would be wiped out, instead of having an unquestioned increase to register over the previous presidential year.

No "Social Labor" or any other compromise will do. Nothing short of the party that builds upon Labor and that is so unquestionably Socialist that it calls itself, and is known to be, such.

## WHY NOT TAKE IN THE WEST SIDE, TOO?

Bishop Potter has taken the lead in the "Crusade against vice." It is, however, noticeable that all the anti-vice drums that he is beating are being beaten on the East Side. Why does he not take in the West Side, too?

On the West Side there will be found some of the rottenest tenement houses; there are found to flourish rum shops; that hold their own among the vilest; houses of ill-fame spread their wide patches on the West Side like veritable patches of leprosy; dives immoral and putrid, pool-rooms where gambling flourishes, "panel-houses" where robbery is carried on and the victims are allured by the painted sirens of the sidewalk,—in short, all sorts of resorts of vice, rampant and triumphant, are known to be housed on the West Side. Why leave that alone?

Moreover, at first blush, one should think that this highly moral Bishop would turn his thoughts to the West Side sooner than to the East Side. It would seem natural that he do so for the simple reason that, on the West Side, he could start in equipped with rights and powers that he cannot start in equipped with on the East Side. These rights and powers are of the nature of landlord rights and powers. Bishop Potter is affiliated with the Trinity Church Corporation. Now, then, the Trinity Church Corporation is among the largest landholders on the West Side, and on its territory, on land owned by it, and from which it draws immense revenues—"eleemosynary revenues" they call it,—are found the filthiest vice-breeding haunts, the filthiest vice-fomenting tenement houses.

Why does Bishop Potter of the Trinity Church Corporation insist on crusading on the East Side only? Why does he not start his raid over the pest areas that are in possession of the Trinity Church Corporation? Why—?

## AN S. L. P. BULWARK.

Eloquent are the figures given by the official canvass for the Sixteenth Assembly District of New York, published in our yesterday's issue. For President, the Socialist Labor Party polls 847 votes, while the Social Democracy comes out with 218; only for Governor, the S. L. P. polls 870, while the S. D. only has 228; and for Assembly, the S. L. P.

comes out with 1,551 votes, while the S. D. barely gets 190.

The Sixteenth Assembly District was the field of the fiercest encounters in this late political contest, and there it was that all the forces of reaction centered their strongest efforts. Accordingly the Sixteenth Assembly District was the theatre on which the stool-pigeon Social Democracy was egged on by the capitalist parties to strongest efforts. Nowhere in the land was the issue more fully presented. There it was that in hundreds of public meetings the Social Democracy, wholly forgetful of its cue, knew of no bourgeoisie to fight, but emptied all the vials of its slanderous wrath upon the Socialist Labor Party and, of course, its candidates; there, above all, it was that the blasphemous claim of the Organized Scabbard was trumpeted in the air that it represented "Labor" while the S. L. P. only represented the "scabs," etc. But, there also was the position of the S. L. P. made clearest, its sound reasoning leading to shreds the rantings of the Social Democracy, its dignified attitude wholly routing this Social Democracy into ignominy.

After three months of battle, the vote was taken, and what was the result? The S. D. P. is beaten to pieces; all its Organized Scabbard candidates are left with every political bone broken in their bodies; and the point is emphasized by decided difference between votes received by the S. L. P. candidate for Assembly (1,551) and the miserable poll received by the corresponding candidate of the Organized Scabbard (190).

The Sixteenth Assembly District of New York stood the brunt of the battle; and it stood it nobly. It remains at the head of all the Districts in the land, and from the midst of its camp floats, untouched and unsmiled, the brilliant colors of the working man's party, while outside of its camp are strewn and bleaching in the winter's sun the sullied banners and bones of the miscreant, silly crew that imagined that the Socialist Labor Party's bulwark could be captured.

The Sixteenth Assembly District of New York is a bulwark of the Socialist Labor Party; it has done well in the past, it will do even better in the future.

## An Unsuccessful Boast.

Brag, Bluster, Falsehoods, and Unlimited Cash All Proved of No Avail.

SYRACUSE, November 13, 1900.—Just before election the local labor "leaders," fearing that we should obtain a good vote in the hardest of all years, issued a blanket circular telling the voters that there was only one "Socialist" ticket in the field, and that Debs was it. They were scattered by the tens of thousands, and the ground was covered deep with them. This was done for the purpose of persuading our voters that there was no vote voting for the Socialist Labor Party, which, though it might be on the ballot, did not exist.

Max S. Hayes and I. Phillips—think of Phillips as a Socialist!—would address the last rally of the campaign, and prove why there was only one ticket. The circular then went on to state the great power of the Social Democratic press. Among other papers which supported Debs were the "Coming Nation," which came out three weeks before election for Bryan; the "Farmer's Review," which tooted things up for the Populists; the Chicago "Arbeiter Zeitung," an Anarchist sheet which was too busy shouting about the coming celebration of the Anarchists to pay any attention to the ballot, and which does not believe in the ballot; the "Kentucky Socialist," which said editorially that Socialism was not a class movement; the Philadelphia "Tageblatt," which in a two column write-up urged its readers to vote for a Republican; and the "Western Miner," which was out for Bryan.

The circular admitted that the Socialist Labor Party had a German weekly paper, located in New York, but it denied that it had one elsewhere. This statement is in keeping with the rest of the document. There is no such paper in New York, and the Germans of Syracuse should have known it, if they know anything. There are other German papers, and this also should have been known. However, a little thing like the truth is easily overlooked when it is detrimental. Hence the lies to which the Syracuse Kangas, backed by the Republicans, resorted.

The effect was all this came to light when the votes were counted. They had worked like beavers, not against the Republican or Democratic parties, but against us. O, when the votes were counted! They did not have a leg to stand on. They were wiped out. By their "seventy five papers, six of them dailies" did not help them. The money for which they sold themselves, and for which they would sell their class, did not help them. They received about one fifth as many votes as we received. Yet they had lied most assiduously. They made a house to house campaign telling people there was to be no Socialist Labor Party ticket. They stalked behind the pure and simple unions here, and got their assistance in spreading the slanders, and in furnishing the doubt. But for all that they made no headway. Now they are weeping bitterly. They realize that all is lost and that instead of capturing the pure and simple unions, they were "taken in," and the fee required was every rag of honor and honesty they possessed.

B. J.—I understand it and you're right. We threw our votes away. Bryan. That has gone to show you. Socialists did not throw away votes, you built like wise men. Bully for you!

U. S.—The S. L. P. vote of presidential year will go down the galleries of time and it was the only vote that was



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN walks looking quite crestfallen.

UNCLE SAM (looking the picture of happiness, claps B. J. on the shoulder): Hell! What's the matter with you? B. J. (sighs)—I'm heart-broken.

U. S. (smiling with a knowing smile): What about?

B. J.—This election! It makes me sick in the stomach.

U. S. (consoling)—Come now, let me know what you mean.

B. J. (after sighing three times and groaning four times)—I voted for Bryan.

U. S.—You ought to be sad.

B. J.—You agree with me that I ought to have been elected?

U. S.—Oh, no! I don't agree to that. He ought to be beaten.

B. J. (surprised)—Didn't you vote for him?

U. S. (emphatically)—No, sir; I did not. I never throw away my vote.

B. J. (with great surprise)—How do you vote for?

U. S.—I voted for Malloney and Debs. I voted the Socialist Labor Party ticket straight.

B. J.—Well, what are you blabbing about? They were not elected.

U. S.—You throw away your vote too.

U. S.—Not much I didn't. My vote counted and counted remarkably well, together with the other S. L. P. vote in this election, are the only votes that counted.

B. J.—I'll be blown if I can see how Least of all can I see it if you say that my Bryan vote didn't count.

Bryan polled over 6,000,000, the S. L. P. ticket didn't poll 100,000. And you say my vote for Bryan was counted, and yours for Malloney was not? I'll be blown if I can see how that counts out.

U. S.—You will see it when you're being blown. Didn't you tell me in election that the Socialist Labor Party was right and it would be the party of the future?

B. J.—I did, so I did!

U. S.—And didn't you say that the only reason you were going to vote for Bryan was that he was a step in the direction and would be elected?

B. J.—I did.

U. S.—Isn't a miss as good as a mile?

B. J.—It is that.

U. S.—Consequently it matters how large the Bryan and how small the Malloney vote was; in point of votes the Bryan miss is as wide of the mark as the Malloney mile.

B. J.—That's so, sure enough.

U. S.—There being no difference between the two from that view-point, there remains only one thing to consider, to wit, whether either you or some building up, and, if so, which?

B. J.—How do you mean "building up"?

U. S.—I'll tell you. I have seen across more than one Bryan man since election, told me he was disappointed, trying it on that line. Before these people spoke just like you. The election they have admitted that they wasted their time trying "one step at a time," they now declare that the Socialist Labor Party men were Haven't you met such?

B. J.—Indeed I have. Lots of them. I'm one of them myself.

U. S.—Good! Now suppose all the men who voted for Malloney this year, especially in this State, where the fight was, had followed, like you, to Bryan will-o'-the-wisp. What would have been the result?

B. J. looks like one who began to see light?

U. S.—The result would have been that there would be to-day no S. L. P. to go to. Bryanism being smashed, the S. L. P. dissolved, the only thing that would have been left would have been McKimley's of raw-boned capitalism, on one side, and a collection of debris of fraud, more or less corrupt political con on the other. The work of upbuilding a class-conscious party of the workers would have had to be started all again, under conditions infinitely less than prevailed ten years ago; by voting firm to their colors; by voting Ma'lloney and Remmel; by raising Socialist Labor Party vote this presidential year, above the vote of years ago, and doing so despite obstacles that seemed insurmountable by that the Socialists performed the work of preserving the party that had been gained, and gaining ground. That's what I mean "building up."

B. J.—I understand it and you're right. We threw our votes away.

Bryan. That has gone to show you. Socialists did not throw away votes, you built like wise men.

Bully for you!

U. S.—The S. L. P. vote of presidential year will go down the galleries of time and it was the only vote that was



even worse than you figure. The Kangaroos in this city are very far from being happy. The vote is a shocking disappointment to them. Whatever noise they may make is artificial. They are trying to make believe they are glad, and their limbo-boo too organ only brings out the fact with its bristling laughter. It was with them

succeed immediately, or they collapse. They have failed ignominiously so; collapse is now inevitable. They expected to bury the S. L. P. they now find out that the S. L. P. is not there to be buried, while they themselves carry within them the poison that will make them slip into their political grave,—and they know it.

J. B. ERIE, PA.—You can't be answered until the official vote of the whole country is known. That will take fully a month.

**O. T. T. NEW YORK**—Those people can't help it. They must be hooded, they must be hooded, an instinct with them. These men instinct by living facts of which the cause lies in necessities that have been undergone. Thus you will frequently see one of these men steal even after there is no more necessity for this stealing, and they produce kleptomaniac children.

**J. F. CHICAGO, ILL.**—We care not at this time to discuss the Socialist sincerity or insincerity of Mr. Debs. But this much we are certain of, that he has been stimulated singly by the wish to promote the interests of Socialism; he never would have allowed his name to be used in this magazine, whatever he may have done elsewhere. He knew the Social-

Others ferments of wisdom, and to whom, despite himself, he owes whatever Socialism he may now know. To satisfy such a craving for knowledge, he was willing to sink to the low level of a club to be used against the S. L. P. by the Kangaroos. Well, we are satisfied with the result. He gave us the opportunity to measure ourselves with a man who was no other, but was completely over-whelmed by the S. L. P. All he gained by running here was to share the trashing given by the S. L. P. to a crew, that had been beaten up by the S. L. P. in the State, that was no claiming, had high-handedly sought to lurch the Party to its own lager beer, and small grocery, and to make a mockery of the Party, and thought of him poorly enough to use him for a club.

"H. D. JARVIS. N. Y.—Do you really think that the term 'Kangaroo' is a 'calling of names' and 'improper'? While respecting your opinion we can't agree with you. A Kangaroo is a name, and proverbially the polliest of people, and

H. O. DETROIT, MICH.—The striving after the impossible never elevates it; rather brings on moral dwarfing. That's what has happened with the Socialist leadership at Detroit.

H. L. B. HARTFORD, CONN.—The fourth principle, enshrined in the constitution entitled "Confessions? What? Confessions, Pray?" refers to the legal proceedings, undertaken, against the Party by the Massachusetts corporation and its interference is correct. The corporation instituted proceedings against the Party on July 14, 1899. The record of the proceedings is as follows: "We know they try to dodge the jury trial and we know that their suit and the fact that they are not going to pay the costs of the suit is taking of backwater. They originally tried to cheat their dues with first. We promptly nailed that fabrication (the summons) in the two cases. Their summons is dated July 14, 1899; the Party's summons is dated July 14, 1899. We know how the dates run in Timbucktoo."

we do know that, in America, the 16th of a month don't even come abreast of the 18th, but just four days ahead. The corporation which has been called courts lawless, the camp to arbitrate a Party dispute. Of course once compelled to appear in court, we gave them a dose of their own medicine, and taught them that one thing is to be able to snuff a Bermuda potato or an Egyptian onion, and another is to handle jurisprudence.

E. C. BUFFALO, N. Y.—The trades union policy of the Socialist Labor Party and that of the Social Democracy is as simple and sharp enough line of demarcation

tion, but there are still two fundamental principles at stake. One is the more unbridgeable chasm between them. That principle concerns the acceptance of political jobs from capitalist governments. It was not upon an abstract principle that the Kausarog delegation voted in Paris when it supported that anti-Soviet struggle, and played a role in the decision passed then upon a very concrete thing. Their San Francisco organization had applied for jobs to the capitalist government of that city, had received two jobs and was drawing salary for

T. E. S. NEW YORK.—No good man there is no mistake. Just as all examples of the "Volkseitsung" were in the habit of declaring expressly and repeatedly that the American people were hopelessly ignorant and corrupt, and they would go further, they would maintain their right as Germans to run the Socialist movement in this country, and they brought on more the perversion of the situation on the part of the American people.

T. K. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Fellow, it says the L. I. will not be denied whatever the mask may be that crookedness cover its face with. Why, the Party went through all this when the People's Party flared up. These identical "Volksman" people, duped to go over it then and this time, are again duped by the same old thing. The "success" registered by the People's Party: It had elected a raft of people, senators, and whole legislatures besides governors and congressmen. But for all that, the Party stood firm, and

**P. R. NEW HAVEN, CONN.**—We can not publish reports of votes that we find returned from the polls and the returns of the Debs vote. The signatures in the "Volkszeitung" were in many cases known to be forgeries, hence could not be used. As far as anything positive is known it will be published. You will have noticed by this time how false the

H. S. NEW YORK: They will appeal the Volkszeitung Corporation can't appeal from the decision. It is a matter of denying the corporation the right to entry judgment against the Party without fear. No appeal from such decisions. You informant either tried to stuff your ears or himself stuffed, either of which a Volkszeitung Corporation man is quite capable of. The decision stands and the competition shivers proportionally.

L. E. Y. BATAVIA, N. Y.: These were

...you told me you would care for me. I am just now from the cottages of the Volkseigenen than you have said where you had the message. Everywhere around here who can read German and has taken care of this for a far reaching of the "Volkstunde" election. I have comments. They translate those to those who don't understand German, and the fear is perpetual. The paper has had to be put in the outer cases, it contains much clarity. In the same case. It

stable.



**OFFICIAL.**  
**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Reade street, New York.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**  
J. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**  
26 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)  
Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in light are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

**National Executive Committee.**  
The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People Building, Monday evening, November 19, Forbes in the chair.  
Receipts for the week, \$45.17; expenditures, \$29.92. In the published proceedings for last week the receipts and expenditures for the week ending November 1 were omitted. They were as follows: receipts, \$230.38; expenditures, \$238.84.  
An interesting communication was read from Lucien Samial relative to the Socialist Movement in Belgium.  
J. R. Papp reported on his organizing trip through Wisconsin.  
New York State Committee reported that they had arranged to send W. S. Dalton through the State of New York on an agitation trip.  
Manager of the Labor News Company reported that he had received the manuscript of the proceedings of the last National Convention of the party.  
**JULIA M. PIERCE,**  
Recording Secretary.

**Official Notice.**  
State Committees and Sections of the Socialist Labor Party are herewith called upon to call in, without delay, all campaign subscription lists so that the financial end of the campaign can be cleared up. They are also urged to make full returns on the stamps for Paris congress assessments, paying for what is due and returning all unsold stamps. Sections in organized States make returns to their respective State Committees; isolated Sections report directly to the undersigned.  
For the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party.  
**HENRY KUHN,**  
National Secretary.

**Chicago, Ill.**  
COMRADES: August Palm of Sweden will speak at the following four meetings, which every comrade should endeavor to make a grand success by advertising it among the Swedish wage-workers.  
Saturday, December 1, 8 p. m.—Clifford Hall, 6355 Halsted street.  
Sunday, December 2, 2:30 p. m.—Roseland Hall, 111th street and Michigan avenue, (Roseland).  
Sunday, December 2, 8 p. m.—Sven Hall, Chicago avenue and Larabee street.  
Monday, December 3, 8 p. m.—Ledy's Hall, Thirty-first street and Wentworth avenue.

All those who voted the Socialist Labor Party ticket on November 6, and are not members of Section Chicago, are requested to send their name and address to the undersigned.  
Thomas Steigerwald, Organizer, 203 Illinois street.

**Chicago, Ill.**  
Section Chicago will hold a mass convention Friday, December 7, at 8 p. m., at 48 West Randolph street, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the different offices to be held at the municipal election to be held next April. Every comrade is earnestly requested to be present.  
**THOMAS STEIGERWALD,**  
Organizer, 203 Illinois street.

**A CARD.**  
Comrades in every part of the country should watch for items of interest to working men in their local papers and then forward them immediately to the undersigned. Particular notice should be taken of strikes, boycotts, lockouts and reductions of wages.  
Editor Field of Labor, DAILY PEOPLE, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city.

**IMPORTANT.**  
A general meeting of Party members, called for the purpose of furthering matters pertaining to the DAILY PEOPLE will be held on Saturday, November 24, 8 p. m., at Happy Days Hall, 12 St. Marks place (Eight street), New York. The speakers will be Daniel DeLeon, H. Kuhn, H. Vogt and others. The matters to be discussed at the meeting are of such vital importance that the presence of every Party member is required.  
Party cards must be shown at the door. Members from New Jersey, Yonkers and Scandinavian Sections are also invited to attend.  
The financial secretaries of the various subdivisions are urged to notify their members to attend the meeting.  
For the General Committee of Section New York, S. L. P.  
**L. ABELSON,** Organizer.

**Minneapolis.**  
August Palm's dates in St. Paul and Minneapolis are from November 10 to November 24, both inclusive.  
**D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.**  
LYNN, Mass., Nov. 20.—The next regular meeting of D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A. will be held in S. L. P. headquarters, corner of Munroe and Market streets, Lynn, Mass., on Sunday, November 25, at 2 p. m. Delegates should see to it that each organization is represented at this meeting by its entire delegation.  
**MICHAEL T. BERRY,**  
Organizer D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A.

**Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 20.**—All members of the Mixed Alliance, as well as friends and sympathizers, are urged to attend a meeting to be held at Socialist Hall, Thursday, November 22, at 8 p. m.  
**CHARLES J. MERCER,**

## THE BUZZ-SAW IN MONTANA

ITS MAIDEN EFFORT WILL SHOW THE RIPPING IT GAVE THE FREAKS AND FAKIRS.

Clark, the Copper King, Carries Four Political Parties in His Vest Pocket—Fakirs "Lead" the Working Class to Victory Singing Childish Drivel.

**BUTTE CITY, Mon., Nov. 8.**—The Socialist Labor Party this year entered the political field in this State for the first time. We put up a strong fight and are hopeful that when the returns are announced the fighting Socialist Labor Party will show a good vote for its maiden effort.

This campaign was a genuine Montana one. That is to say, it was as corrupt as any political campaign could possibly be. It looks as if Democratic Clark has succeeded in corrupting more people than his Republican opponents as Clark has carried the State by 5,000.

The blanket ballot that we voted was a sight. There were eight tickets, no less than four of which had Clark's electors and candidates. They were: the Democratic, Populist, Independent Democratic and Labor tickets. Each of these tickets was put in the field by Clark, paid for by him and owned by him. Money flowed like water. Every labor skate in the State was bought by one side or the other. Most of them by the Democrats. The organ of organized scabbard in Butte, "The Reveller," came out for the "Fusionists." They made the fight against the Republicans on the plea that the Republicans were backed by the Standard Oil Company; they failed to say that Clark himself is a large sized Standard Oil Company; that he robbed the miners in his company stores and is always the first to turn the courts, guns and sheriffs on the working class.

This Reveller got out a supplement to his sheet, full of ridiculous parodies on popular songs. The following one on "A Hot Time" will give an idea of the mental food dished up to its readers.

For hand in hand to the battle we will go,  
And like American freemen we will let these people know  
That when capital and labor will have an equal show  
There will be a hot time in Montana that night.

This, sung to the air of "Coming Through the Rye," is another beautiful example:  
"Don't forget," said Rockefeller, "that full dinner pail."  
"My stomach," said the miner,  
"Is not all that I bewail."  
"There's mother, old and feeble now,  
And assistance she will need,  
"There's clothes to buy for wife and I,  
And other mouths to feed."

These songs are on par with the speeches the working class had to listen to. The notorious labor crook, J. R. Sovereign, was imported from Arkansas to build up Clark and down the Standard Oil octopus. Thus we saw the fellow who ran away from the Democratic Governor of Idaho speaking for the Democrats of Montana whose leaders drove the Shoshone County miners back into the hands of the soldiers who promptly took them back to the bull pen.

It is a good proof of how low in intelligence the pure and simple union has kept the working class when they can be fooled into listening to fakirs of the Sovereign type.

We have buckled on the armor for the next campaign and are determined to enter it with a strong Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance movement back of us.

From now on the cry in the far west must be death to all frauds and particularly the meanest one—pure and simple domination.

Up with the fighting Socialist Labor Party.

### SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.

**Vigorously Pushed.**

**NEWARK, Nov. 20.**—Section Essex County, Socialist Labor Party, has commenced in earnest the arrangements for its annual Christmas fair and festival to be held at their headquarters, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, on Saturday and Sunday, December 22 and 23. Tickets are ten cents each. At the committee meeting last Saturday night the county committees, Third and Thirteenth Wards, and Bloomfield and Montclair branches were represented. The Twelfth Ward and Scandinavian Branches are expected to have their delegates at next Saturday's meeting. The tickets and lists will be ready then. All branches are determined to do their utmost in the sale of tickets and collections of presents, as the branch raising the most money from sale of tickets and presents collected will be presented with an excellent silk banner with the name of branch thereon.  
**HENRY W. JOY, Sec'y pro tem.**

### S. L. P. Causes of Holyoke.

**HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 17.**—In compliance with the election laws of Massachusetts, the municipal causes of the Socialist Labor Party, of Holyoke, were held at O'Neil's Hall, on Friday night, November 16. Each ward met separately and formed its own organization. These delegates were chosen to the city convention, which meets at City Hall on Wednesday night, November 21, at 8 o'clock, for the choice of a Mayor, a City Clerk, a Treasurer, City Aldermen at Large and a School Committeeman at Large.  
Delegates to convention: Henry St. Cyr, Henry Nefke, J. E. A. Charet, Jo-

seph O'Neil, Moritz E. Ruther, Gustave A. Geissler, Henry Kallach, Patrick Geran, Robert J. Smith, Warren Hicks, John R. MacNally, Thomas Healy, Otto Beach, Louis E. Lippman, Fred. W. Kastenbader, Timothy Malloney, M. J. Marsh, Frank L. Buck.  
A new City Committee was also elected. These nominations for Aldermen were made by the wards:  
Ward 2—George L. Coderre.  
Ward 3—Moritz E. Ruther.  
Ward 4—M. J. Ryan.  
Ward 5—John R. MacNally.  
Ward 6—Otto Beach.  
School Committeeman for Ward 3—Gustave E. Tiedemann.

### Donations for the Daily People.

(Week ending November 10.)

Previously acknowledged.....	\$2,326.55
Schenectady, N. Y.: E. L. Lake, 50c; E. F. Lake, 50c; Weinberger, 50c; Clubs 1 to 5, 50c each, \$2.50.....	4.00
San Antonio, Texas: Bowers, 25c; Federoff, 25c; Pollard, 50c; Leitner, 50c.....	1.30
New Haven, Conn.: Serber, 50c; Feldman, 25c; Sobey, 50c; Grant, 25c; Kienzy, 25c; Meyer, 25c; Pfirman, 50c; Maher, 50c; Stodel, 25c.....	3.25
Buffalo, N. Y.: Jozewski, 25c; B. Reinsteins, 50c; A. Reinsteins, 50c; Cunliffe, \$2.....	3.25
Providence, R. I.: Clabby, \$3; Gannon, \$1; Reid, \$1.50; Murray, \$1.50.....	7.00
Baltimore, Md.: Freed, 25c; Stevens, 25c; Hartman, 25c; Muehler, 25c.....	1.00
Essex County, N. J.: Metz, \$1; Rachel, \$1; Wittel, 50c; Newey, 50c; Wilson, 50c; Andorholm, 50c; Nelson, 25c; Lang, 25c; Holmstrom, 25c; Lindorm, 25c; Larson, 25c; Anderson, 25c; Lindergreen, 25c; Waltz, 25c; Duggan, 25c; Corlin, 25c; Vogel, 25c; Bloomfield Branch, 50c.....	7.25
Union Hill, N. J.: Sheeps, 10c; Fricke, 10c; Thummel, 10c; G. E. 25c; G. L., 10c; Blome, 25c; Dietrich, 5c; Becker, 10c; Betsch, 10c; Weibert, 10c.....	1.25
Jersey City, N. J.: Wegener, \$1.....	1.00
New York: Prog. Litho. Alliance No. 170, \$5.....	5.00
Excelsior Literary Society, Robinsonville, \$1.....	1.00
6th and 10th A. D.: Weisslovitch, \$1; Scheurer, \$1; Hul, 50c; Huwlich, 50c.....	3.00
12th A. D.: Hammer, \$1; Director, 50c.....	1.50
16th A. D.: Bordoeb, 25c; a friend, 50c; J. Kleinberger, 25c; M. Kleinberger, 50c; Lederman, 50c; Stark, 50c.....	2.50
18th A. D., per Owen Diamond 10th and 21st A. D.: Mittelberg, 50c; Mahland, 50c; Eller, 50c; Brandes, 50c; Ortlieb, 50c; Doual, 50c; Rasmussen, 50c; J. W. G., 50c; Frank, 50c; Weiman, 50c; Petersen, 50c; Rudeo, 50c; Schwartz, 50c.....	6.50
20th A. D.: Shop collection, custom shoemakers, 301 E. 20th street, \$8.60; Slovian, 25c.....	8.85
23d A. D.: Rubin, \$1; Russian, \$1; Tzemakh, \$1; Larson, 50c; Westenberg, 50c; Plamondon, 50c; Busson, 50c; Twomey, 50c; Pollock, 50c; Koffman, 50c; Bama, 20c.....	6.70
26th A. D.: Britz, 50c; a bet on De Leon, \$1; Moonells, \$1.....	2.50
30th A. D.: Gillhaus, \$1; Heyman, \$1; Moren, \$1; Barthel, \$1.....	4.00
34th and 35th A. D.: Johansen, \$1; Hodas, 50c; Hermansen, \$1; Kinneally, \$1; Gajewski, \$1; Kantor, \$2; Crawford, \$1; Brooklyn, 5th A. D.: Baldwin, 50c; Bisch, \$1; Hansen, 75c; Schwartz, 50c; Fuedman, 50c; Levin, \$1.....	3.25
7th A. D.: Murphy, \$1.50.....	1.50
10th A. D.: Kihn, \$1; Stiles, \$1.50; Wassmuth, 25c; Walsh, 25c; Grange, 50c; Thiede, 25c; Peck, \$1; Kenney, \$1.....	5.75
12th A. D.: Leise, \$1; Schmidt, 25c.....	1.25
16th and 18th A. D.: Ebert, 50c.....	.50
20th A. D.: Zoeller, 25c; Cash, 50c; Mueller, 50c; Stegeman, 50c; Forbes, 50c.....	2.25
21st A. D., Branch 1, \$1.....	1.00
Total.....	\$2,426.85

**HENRY KUHN,**  
National Secretary.

**NOTE.**—In the issue of the WEEKLY PEOPLE of November 10, the 34th and 35th A. D. New York, is credited with \$2; this is a typographical error, and the figure should be \$3.75. The total is correct.

### Daily People General Fund.

Previously acknowledged.....	\$14,762.85
Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, Financial Secretary.....	25.00
Received for Minor Fund from Section Hudson Co., N. J., proceeds of festival, \$15.00; collection at lecture, Wuzler's Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1.77; Prog. Women's Club, Buffalo, N. Y., proceeds of picnic, \$5.38; Austin Boudreau, Pawtucket, R. I.; \$1; J. J. Arcta, Waterbury, Conn., 50c.....	10.13
Total.....	\$14,797.98

**NOTE.**—In the last acknowledgments, by a transposition of figures, the total was made to appear as \$14,672.85, less than the preceding total. It should have been \$14,762.85 as given above.  
**HENRY KUHN,**  
People Committee.

# The Daily People.

The attention of the readers of the Weekly People is called to the following:  
**IT IS NECESSARY TO USE ALL OUR ENERGY IN PUSHING THE AGITATION.**  
**IN ORDER TO DO THIS WE MUST WORK EVERY DAY.**

## THE DAILY PEOPLE,

the only English Socialist paper in the world, can perform this work.

ITS EDITORIALS MAKE SOCIALISTS.  
ITS SPECIAL ARTICLES BUILD UP THE MOVEMENT.  
ITS NEWS COLUMNS ARE REPLET WITH THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION.  
ITS EFFICIENCY IS OF A NATURE THAT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED ANYWHERE.

## HELP THE WORK ALONG

BY PUSHING THE MAILING LIST OF THE DAILY PEOPLE.

IT TAKES THE PLACE OF SPEAKERS.  
IT CAN GO WHERE SPEAKERS CANNOT GO.  
IT APPEARS EVERY DAY.  
ITS WORK CANNOT BE SIDE-TRACKED.

In order to assist the Sections in this matter, we have arranged for the following:  
We shall make a specialty, during the Winter of one month's subscribers. The Party members, readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, sympathizers and all who are interested in the welfare of the working class should send in at least enough names to send the DAILY PEOPLE into every town and city of the country.

**BEGIN YOUR WORK TO-NIGHT.**  
**CONTINUE IT TO-MORROW.**  
**IT WILL BOOM THE VOTE OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL.**  
**IT WILL BUILD SECTIONS AS NOTHING ELSE CAN.**

Remember that we shall send the Daily People for One Month for  
**\* \* FORTY CENTS. \* \***  
Rush in the subscriptions, and circulate the DAILY PEOPLE everywhere.

**THE PRICE IS ONLY:**  
**1 Month, 40 Cents; 3 Months, \$1.00; 6 Months, \$2.00; 1 Year, \$3.50.**  
**Sunday Edition, with Special Features, \$1.00 a Year; 50 Cents for Six Months.**

**IF YOU CANNOT GET A MAN FOR A YEAR, GET HIM FOR SIX MONTHS.**  
**IF SIX MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, SEND IN THREE MONTHS.**  
**IF THREE MONTHS ARE TOO MUCH, GET HIM FOR A MONTH.**  
**AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.**

## Trades' & Societies' Directory.

<b>ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS</b> at Headquarters, No. 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday, 8 p. m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittsburgh, Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7:30 p. m. Pittsburgh District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets 2d Sunday, of every month, 11 a. m. MacIntosh Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A. meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa. 13th Ward Branch, of Allegheny, meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa.	<b>SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD-QUARTERS</b> of the 34th and 35th A. D.'s 491 Willis ave. Business meeting every Wednesday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken. 419	<b>DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE</b> meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 26 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from J. J. Hammer, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue; E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 504 Livingston street.	<b>SECTION ABBOTT, OHIO, S. L. P.</b> meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer: J. Koplin, 307 Park street.	<b>THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.</b> meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hoesack, secretary, 165 Princeton ave., Jersey City.	<b>NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL, S. T. &amp; L. A.</b> meets every 1st and 3d Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 255 E. 35th street. Secretary: K. Walberg. 408	<b>Section Hartford, S. L. P.</b> meets every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 82 Main street.	<b>S. T. &amp; L. A., Local No. 307,</b> meets 2d and 4th Thursday at above hall. Visitors are welcome.	<b>SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD-QUARTERS</b> of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.	<b>SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P.</b> Headquarters and free reading room, 305 1/2 S. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., at Foresters' Temple, 12 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 435	<b>SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.</b> The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spring field avenue, Newark, N. J. 435	<b>SECTION BUFFALO, S. L. P., BRANCH 4</b> meets at International Hall, 251 E. Gansey st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions every 1st and 3d Sunday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Meeting friends alone. 441	<b>NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY</b> meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 823 Grand st. Westville Hl. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. 423	<b>BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY</b> Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.	<b>SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Br. 1</b> meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 2 o'clock, a. m., at 255 E. 35th street. Socialist weekly, Arbeiter, 429	<b>SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2</b> meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a. m., at Lunna Hall, 310 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 452	<b>SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB,</b> 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First Avenue. Pool Parlor open every evening.	<b>SECTION PHILADELPHIA</b> meets every second Sunday of the month, 2:30 p. m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place.	<b>LOCAL ALLIANCE</b> 282 of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark, N. J.	<b>SMOKE</b> <b>HECKSTEIN BROS.</b> <b>ST &amp; LA</b> <b>CIGARS</b> <b>SMO</b> <b>AYES</b> <b>NV</b>
---	---	---	--	--	---	---	---	--	--	---	---	--	--	---	--	---	---	---	---

This is Book Advertisement No. 1. It contains the titles of 200 books. Book Advertisement No. 2, containing titles of 200 more books, will appear to-morrow.

# BOOKS

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Fiction. Essays. Poetry. History. Science. Travel.

400 Titles of Standard Literature.  
Large Type. Good Paper.  
Uniform Cloth Binding. Gilt Tops.  
Sixty Cents Per Volume, Postpaid.

Well, what are you going to get your friends for Christmas? We are on the "waves of prosperity," you know, and we should certainly make the air of the Christmas-tide ring with our happiness and good cheer. In this epoch of "utilization" it is customary to show one's happiness and friendship and love to making at Christmas time presents to those near and dear to one. So, what are you going to get your friends for Christmas? Books? There is nothing more suitable. Especially if you obtain books that ARE books. There are ten essential elements in a book that IS a book.

**GOOD PAPER. GOOD PRINTING. GOOD BINDING. LOW PRICE.**  
In these volumes the paper is heavy and of good quality. The type is large and distinct. The binding is attractive—a deep shade of red. The lettering is in gold. The tops are gilt. And the price is sixty cents a volume, postpaid. This list of books contains the best in the whole sweep of the world's literature for the last century and a half.

<b>ABOT, THE.</b> By Sir Walter Scott. <b>ADAM BEDE.</b> By George Eliot. <b>AEOLUS.</b> By John Keats. <b>ALICE IN WONDERLAND, AND THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS.</b> By Lewis Carroll. <b>ALL THE LORRAINE.</b> By R. D. Blackmore. <b>ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN.</b> By Benoit and Rice. <b>AMIE'S JOURNAL.</b> Translated by Mrs. Humphrey Ward. <b>ANDERSON'S FAIRY TALES.</b> By Sir Walter Scott. <b>ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN.</b> By Walter Scott. <b>ARMOR OF LUXURANCE.</b> By Walter Scott. <b>ARNOLD'S POEMS.</b> By Matthew Arnold. <b>ARNDT MOTTO.</b> By Mary Cecil Hay. <b>AT THE BACK OF THE NORTH WIND.</b> By George MacDonald. <b>ATRIC PHILOSOPHER.</b> By Emile Souvestre. <b>AULD LIGHT IDYLS.</b> By James M. Barrie. <b>AUNT DIANA.</b> By Rosa N. Cary. <b>AUTUMN.</b> By William Ware. <b>AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.</b> By W. H. Holmes. <b>AVERIL.</b> By Rosa N. Cary. <b>BACON'S ESSAYS.</b> By Francis Bacon. <b>BARBARA HEATHCOTE'S TRIAL.</b> By Robert Browning. <b>BARNABY RUDGE.</b> By Charles Dickens. <b>BARRACK ROOM BALLADS.</b> By Rudyard Kipling. <b>BIRCHEN.</b> By W. S. Mayo. <b>BETROTHED.</b> By Sir Walter Scott. <b>BLACK BEAUTY.</b> By Anna Sewall. <b>BLACK DWARF.</b> By Sir Walter Scott. <b>BLEAK HOUSE.</b> By Charles Dickens. <b>BONDMAN.</b> The By Hall Caine. <b>BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR.</b> By Sir Walter Scott. <b>BRIDE OF THE NILE.</b> By George Elton. <b>BROWNING'S POEMS.</b> (Selections) By Robert Browning. <b>BRYANT'S POEMS.</b> (Early.) By William Cullen Bryant. <b>BURGOMASTER'S WIFE.</b> The By Robert Browning. <b>BURNS POEMS.</b> By Robert Burns. <b>BY ORDER OF THE KING.</b> By Victor Hugo. <b>BYRON POEMS.</b> By Lord Byron. <b>CALIFORNIA AND OREGON TRIAL.</b> By Francis Parkman, Jr. <b>CAST UP BY THE SEA.</b> By Sir Samuel Butler. <b>CANTON'S THE.</b> By Bulwer-Lytton. <b>CHANDOS.</b> By "Ouida." <b>CHARACTER.</b> By Samuel Smiles. <b>CHARLES O'MALLEY.</b> By Charles Lever. <b>CHEVALIER DE MAISON ROUGE.</b> By Alexandre Dumas. <b>CHITRELL THE JESTER.</b> By Alexandre Dumas. <b>CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.</b> By Regina Maria Roche. <b>CINDERELLA.</b> By Walter Besant. <b>CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.</b> By Charles Dickens. <b>CHRISTMAS STORIES.</b> By Chas. Dickens. <b>CLARA VAUGHAN.</b> By R. D. Blackmore. <b>CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.</b> By Charles Reade. <b>COLLIER'S POEMS.</b> By Samuel Taylor Coleridge. <b>COMPLETE ANGLER.</b> By Walton and Cotton. <b>CONFESSIONS OF AN OPIUM EATER.</b> By Thomas De Quincey. <b>CONQUEST OF GRENADE.</b> By Washington Irving. <b>CORINNE.</b> By George Sand. <b>CORINNE.</b> By Madame De Staël. <b>COUNTRESS DE CHAINEY.</b> By Alexandre Dumas. <b>CORRESPONDENCE.</b> By E. Marjorie. <b>COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT.</b> By George Sand. <b>COURT ROBERT OF PARIS.</b> By Sir Walter Scott. <b>COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT.</b> By George Sand. <b>CRADOCK NOWELL.</b> By R. D. Blackmore. <b>CRANFORD.</b> By Mrs. Gaskell. <b>CRUIPS THE CARRIER.</b> By R. D. Blackmore. <b>CHRON OF WILD OLIVE.</b> The By John Ruskin. <b>DANIEL DEKONDA.</b> By George Eliot. <b>DATA OF ETHICS.</b> By Herbert Spencer. <b>DAUGHTER OF AN EMPRESS.</b> The By Louise Mahlabach. <b>DAUGHTER OF HETH.</b> A. By William Black. <b>DAVID COPPERFIELD.</b> By Charles Dickens. <b>DAYS OF BRUCE.</b> By Grace Aguilar. <b>DEEMSTER.</b> The By Hall Caine. <b>DEERSLAYER.</b> The By James Fenimore Cooper. <b>DESCENT OF MAN.</b> By Charles Darwin. <b>DECK SAND; OR, A CAPTAIN AT FIFTY.</b> By Jules Verne. <b>DISCOURSES OF EPICETUS.</b> Translated by Rev. H. P. Carey. <b>DIVINE COMEDY.</b> The (Dante.) Translated by Rev. H. P. Carey. <b>DOBBY &amp; SON.</b> By Charles Dickens. <b>DONALD GRANT.</b> By George MacDonald. <b>DOVONIAN.</b> By Edna Lyall. <b>DOWN THE EAGLE'S NEST.</b> By Charlotte M. Yonge. <b>DREAM LIFE.</b> By Ik Marvel. <b>DEITY.</b> By Samuel Smiles. <b>THE DAYS OF CHRISTIANITY.</b> By F. W. Farrar. <b>EAST LYNN.</b> By Mrs. Henry Wood. <b>EDUCATION.</b> By Herbert Spencer. <b>EGIPT.</b> The By George Meredith. <b>EGYPTIAN PRINCESS.</b> AN. By George Elton. <b>EIGHT HUNDRED LEAGUES ON THE LONZON.</b> By Jules Verne. <b>ELIOT'S POEMS.</b> By George Eliot. <b>EMERSON'S ESSAYS.</b> (Complete.) By Ralph Waldo Emerson. <b>EMERSON'S POEMS.</b> By Ralph Waldo Emerson.	<b>EMPIRE.</b> THE. By George Elton. <b>ENGLISH ORPHANS.</b> THE. By Mrs. J. Holmes. <b>ESSAYS OF ELIA.</b> By Charles Lamb. <b>ESTHER.</b> By Rosa N. Cary. <b>EVANGELINE.</b> (With notes.) By W. W. <b>EXECUTOR.</b> THE. By Mrs. Alexander Scott. <b>FAIR LAND OF PERTH.</b> By Sir Walter Scott. <b>FAIR LAID OF SCIENCE.</b> By Arthur R. Buckley. <b>FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD.</b> By Thomas Hardy. <b>FARTS.</b> (Goethe.) Translated by Anne Swinburn. <b>FELIX HUNT.</b> By George Eliot. <b>FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD.</b> By E. S. Creasy. <b>FILE NO. 113.</b> By Emily Gaborias. <b>FIRM OF GIRDLESTONE.</b> By A. C. Doyle. <b>FIRST PRINCIPLES.</b> By Herbert Spencer. <b>FIRST VIOLIN.</b> By Jessie Fothergill. <b>FOR FAITH AND FREEDOM.</b> By Walter Macdonald. <b>FORTUNES OF NIGEL.</b> By Sir Walter Scott. <b>FORTY-FIVE GUARDSMEN.</b> By Alexandre Dumas. <b>FRAGMENTS OF SCIENCE.</b> By John Tyndall. <b>FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT.</b> By Louis Muhlbach. <b>FRENCH REVOLUTION.</b> By Thomas Carlyle. <b>FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON.</b> By Jules Verne. <b>GODEN AND SCHILLER.</b> By Louis Muhlbach. <b>GOLD RUG, THE, AND OTHER TALES.</b> By Edgar A. Poe. <b>GOLDEN AGE.</b> By E. Marlitt. <b>GOLDSMITH'S POEMS.</b> By Oliver Goldsmith. <b>GOOD LUCK.</b> By E. Werner. <b>GRANDFATHER'S CHAIR.</b> By Robert Hawthorne. <b>GREAT EXPECTATIONS.</b> By Charles Dickens. <b>GREAT TREASON.</b> A. By Mary W. Greck. <b>GREEK HEROES.</b> FAIRY TALES. <b>MY CHILDREN.</b> By Charles Elton. <b>GRIEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.</b> THE. By P. Thompson. <b>GRIMM'S HOUSEHOLD TALES.</b> By Grimm Brothers. <b>GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES.</b> By the Brothers Grimm. <b>GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.</b> By Dean Swift. <b>GUY MANNERING.</b> By Sir Walter Scott. <b>HANBY AND HIS.</b> By Samuel Lover. <b>HARDY GORSEMAN.</b> A. By Kina Harold. <b>HAROLD.</b> By Bulwer-Lytton. <b>HARRY LORREQUER.</b> By Charles Lever. <b>HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.</b> By Sir Walter Scott. <b>HEIR OF REDCLIFFE.</b> By Charlotte Yonge. <b>HENRY EDMOND.</b> By W. M. Thackeray. <b>HER DEAREST FOE.</b> By Mrs. Alexander Scott. <b>HERIOT'S CHOICE.</b> By Rosa N. Cary. <b>HEROES AND HERO WORSHIP.</b> By Thomas Carlyle. <b>HIWATHA.</b> (With notes.) By E. W. Longfellow. <b>HISTORY OF A CRIME.</b> By Victor Hugo. <b>HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION.</b> By Europe. By Guizot. <b>HOLMES POEMS.</b> (Early.) By Oliver Wendell Holmes. <b>HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.</b> By James Bryce. <b>HOMO SUM.</b> By George Elton. <b>HONDS POEMS.</b> By Thomas Hood. <b>HOURS OF THE SEVEN GABLES.</b> By Nathaniel Hawthorne. <b>HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME.</b> By Victor Hugo. <b>HYPERBOLIA.</b> By Charles Kingsley. <b>IDEAL THOUGHTS OF AN IDLE FELLOW.</b> By Jerome K. Jerome. <b>ILIAH.</b> THE. Pope's Translation. <b>INGOLDEN POEMS.</b> By Jean Ingelow. <b>INITIALS.</b> THE. By the Baroness de Phoenix. <b>IN THE COUNSELOR'S HOUSE.</b> By E. Marjorie. <b>IN THE GOLDEN DAYS.</b> By Edna Lyall. <b>IN THE SHILLINGCOURT.</b> By E. Marjorie. <b>IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.</b> Charles Reade. <b>IVANHOE.</b> By Sir Walter Scott. <b>JACK'S COURTSHIP.</b> By W. Clark Russell. <b>JACK HINTON.</b> By Charles Lever. <b>JANE EYRE.</b> By Charlotte Brontë. <b>JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.</b> By John Galsworthy. <b>JOSHUA.</b> By George Elton. <b>JOSEPH BALSAMO.</b> By Alexandre Dumas. <b>KIDS POEMS.</b> By John Keats. <b>KENILWORTH.</b> By Sir Walter Scott. <b>KIDNAPPED.</b> By R. L. Stevenson. <b>KITH AND KIN.</b> By R. D. Blackmore. <b>KNICKERBOCKER'S HISTORY OF NEW YORK.</b> By Washington Irving. <b>KNIGHT ERRANT.</b> By Edna Lyall. <b>KORAN, THE.</b> Translated by Miss Mulock. <b>LADY OF THE LAKE.</b> (With notes.) By Sir Walter Scott. <b>LADY WITH THE RUBIES.</b> By E. Marjorie. <b>LAILA ROOKH.</b> (With notes.) Thomas Moore. <b>LAMMETER, THE.</b> By Marie Cummins. <b>LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.</b> By Bulwer-Lytton. <b>LAYS OF THE MOHICANS.</b> By James Fenimore Cooper. <b>LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL.</b> (With notes.) By Sir Walter Scott. <b>LENN RIVER.</b> By Mary J. Heine. <b>LIFE OF CHRIST.</b> By Frederic W. Farrar. <b>LIGHT OF ASIA.</b> THE. By Sir Walter Scott. <b>LIGHT THAT FAILED.</b> THE. By Rudyard Kipling. <b>LITTLE DORRIT.</b> By Charles Dickens.
--	---